The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28785—New Series.

BOMBAY:—MONDAY, JULY 4, 1892.

OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

CARNRICK'S
SOLUBLE FOOD
FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.

THE ONLY FOOD that digests as easily as human milk and agrees with all Infants and Children.

THE ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes the Child without the addition of Cow's Milk.

McEWAN'S BEER.
As Supplied to all Military Stations.
Rs. 55 per Hogshead.
Rs. 28 per Kilderkin.
The Finest Draught Beer Shipped to Australia And the East.
AGENTS:—CUTLER, PALMER AND Co.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains	Friday.
† SIAM	3038	500	H. T. Weighell	8th July.
B.L. CARTHAGE	4879	1000	M. de Horne	15th „
†* ASSAM	3041	500	G. W. F. Browne	22nd „
B.L. ROHILLA	3387	700	J. E. Jephson	29th „
†* SIAM	3038	500	H. T. Weighell	5th Augt.
B.L. GANGES	4207	800	T. J. Alderton	12th „
*† ASSAM	3041	500	G. W. F. Browne	19th „
B.L. SUTLEJ	4165	800	W.D.G. Worcester	26th „
† SIAM	3038	500	H. T. Weighell	2nd Sept.
B.L. PENINSULAR	4972	1200	A. C. Loggin	9th „
† ASSAM	3041	500	G. W. F. Browne	16th „
				Saturday
B.L. ORIENTAL	4972	1200	L. H. Moule	24th Sept.

The steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London.

†* These vessels proceed to Aden only and passengers tranship there to a steamer for Brindisi and London. No passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these steamers.

Single and Return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 10 a. m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the P. and O. Dockyard at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

PASSAGE-TICKETS are issued to London via Japan and Vancouver in conjunction with the Canadian-Pacific S.S. Co. Circular Passages, including the return journey to India via the Suez Canal or *vice versa*, can also be engaged.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China.

Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo.

June 30th — July 28th.
July 14th — August 11th.

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any Port or Ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, June 21, 1892.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY TO MESSINA, NAPLES, AND GENOA. calling at ALEXANDRIA.

THE well-known Steamers of this Company will sail on:
28th July. 23rd August. 20th Sept.

For particulars regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BRANCHI,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, June 29, 1892.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
ORION	A. Orlando	3,200	500	1st Augt.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Cla
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH-TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued to London, via Trieste at specially Reduced Rates.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
MELPOMENE	A. Mitis	3,800	550	22nd July.
ELEKTRA	C. Mariani	3,800	550	22nd Aug.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 400	Rs. 250	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 700	Rs. 400

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 12th of each month.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
BERENICE	P. Mersa	3,200	550	8th July.
THISBE	F. Cossovich	3,800	550	8th Augt.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. NIOBE to Madras and Calcutta, and at Singapore with the s.s. GALATEA to Sourabaya and Batavia.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, June 29. 1892.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 10th July, 1892, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN, in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.

Passengers are invited to be on board by 8 a. m. in the Prince's Dock on the day of sailing.

A. SIMEON, Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.

FAVORABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.

INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued, Insurance of Passengers' Baggage effected.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS OF CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY AND PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

PRINTING PAPERS, manufactured specially for Indian Markets by Messrs. John Dickinson and Co., London.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on 6th July, at noon, direct.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, on the 10th July, at 11 a.m., or on arrival of English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "RAJPOOTANA," 2,030 tons, on the 7th July, at about 3 p.m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 2nd July, 1892. Agents.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. and O. and all Steamers at the Lowest Rates obtainable, Free of Charge for Commission.

SPECIAL attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. and O.

LISTS of all Steamers Sailing, and full information as to Berths available, furnished at once.

REDUCTIONS obtainable in the case of large Parties or Families travelling together.

PASSENGERS Booked through Messrs. KING, KING and Co. are met on arrival at —

Plymouth or London..by Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co.
Liverpool.............. „ KING, BAILLIE and Co.

And by Special Agents at Marseilles, Genoa, Naples, Brindisi and Trieste.

BAGGAGE Received and Shipped. Packages also forwarded as Cargo at Lowest Rates. Marine and Fire Insurance effected.

LOANS and Overdrafts granted on approved Security DRAFTS, Cheques, Gold and Bank Notes purchased and sold at Current Rates.

TELEGRAPHIC Remittances arranged at Current Rates, and Addresses in connection with the same Registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co., FREE OF CHARGE.

MESSRS. HENRY GAZE AND SONS' RAILWAY TICKETS and HOTEL COUPONS by all Continental and American Routes furnished at Lowest Rates.

CORRESPONDENCE invited and a Copy of Messrs. Henry S. King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward-bound Passengers" forwarded on application, Free of Charge.

KING, HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA.
KING, BAILLIE & Co., LIVERPOOL.
R. B. KING, HYDERABAD (DECCAN.)
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about
ARMENIA	3595	Geo. Read	12th July.
PERSIA	3547	R. Hutchinson	27th July.
HISPANIA	3380	S. Abrey	10th Aug.
ROUMANIA	3387	W. S. Young	24th Aug.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.

The voyage to Marseilles is not expected to exceed twenty-one days, and the Railway Journey from Marseilles to London occupies thirty hours.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For Rates of Passage and further particulars, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, June 20, 1892.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail
CITY OF PERTH	Winloch	2605	About 9th July

THIS Steamer, which is lighted throughout with the Electric-Light, and has all the latest improvements, carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two berth Cabins on Deck amidships. Punkahs and every comfort for first class passengers. Crew entirely European.

Apply to
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 30th June 1892.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.
GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

PASSAGES booked by P. & O. and other regular lines of Steamers *without charge for commission.* Berths selected and the best available accommodation secured. Railway and Sleeping Car Tickets obtained.

CHEAPER PASSAGES engaged by occasional outside Steamers, and every information afforded as to terms and accommodation.

SECOND SALOON.

The Superior Second Saloon accommodation of the new P. and O. Steamers offers an excellent opportunity for a cheap Passage to England, and to enable us to arrange select parties and suitable berthing, intending passengers should make early Application.

Full particulars and pamphlet forwarded on application. "Grindlay's Hand Book" for Travellers may also be had free.

Circular Notes, Sovereigns, and Drafts on London granted at current rates. Baggage shipped and Insurance effected when required.

PACKAGES from Europe for MESSES, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS cleared and forwarded. To avoid delay the Shippers should be instructed to send us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.

GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.
GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.

HINKS' LAMP DEPOT.

A DEPOT for these WELL-KNOWN ENGLISH LAMPS Has been opened in HORNBY ROW.

LAMPS of all description almost at COST PRICE.

Apply to—
S. R. MISTRY,
Agent for Messrs. Hinks and Son.

CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.'s BAZAR.

FOR SALE.

ENGLISH-BUILT Light and Stylish new and second-hand CARRIAGES by well-known makers, of every description, such as Canoe-Shaped Landous, with Patent hoods, C and Under-Spring Victorias, Eliptic Spring Victorias, Half C-Spring Victorias, Office Broughams, Dog-Carts, Gigs, and Cabriolette, Sets of four-in-hand, Double and Single Harnesses, Whips, and Gram and Grass Machines.

Also best real MOCCA COFFEE in bundles of 7 lbs. each, Rs. 6.

Apply to
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

SPECIAL PREPARATIONS FOR CHOLERA, &C.

MANY years' practical experience has proved the efficacy of the following well-known Remedies, and no Household or Traveller in the East should be without a supply.

DR. LEITH'S CHOLERA MIXTURES.

(Made from the Government Formula.)

These Medicines are used and recommended by the local Government and the Health Department.

		Pint. Rs. a.	Quarts. Rs. a.
In Bottles, with Opium	Cash,	1 4	2 4
	Credit,	1 6	2 8
Do. without Opium	Cash,	1 0	1 8
	Credit,	1 2	1 12

ANTI-CHOLERA MIXTURE.

(Astringent, Anodyne, Antispasmodic.)

In all stages of the above disease has been found invaluable.

Per Bottle.................. { Cash, As. 12 and Re. 1-4.
Credit, As. 14 and Re. 1-6.

TREACHER'S CHOLERA TINCTURE.

A safe and rapid cure in a highly concentrated and portable form. This should always be kept handy for cases of emergency, and from its portability commends itself to the notice on Travellers.

Per Bottle ....—......... { Cash, Re. 1-0 and Re. 1-12.
Credit, Re. 1-2 and Rs. 2-0.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

RAIN { Simple, without mechanism and adapted to the large Rain-fall of India. The accuracy of each instrument is guaranteed. Complete Rs. 10-8. } **GAUGES**

KEMP AND CO., LD., BOMBAY.

☞ TO SMOKERS.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.'S
HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES AND TURKISH TOBACCO.

PURVEYORS IN CAIRO TO THE KHEDIVIAL FAMILY.

"ALWAYS FRESH AND RELIABLE."

CIGARETTES—
KHEDIVIAL, 50 in a tin box, cash Rs. 6-8-0 per 100.
EXTRA FINE, Grand Format, 100 in a tin box, cash Rs. 5 per 100.
RAMSES, 25 in paper box, and 500 in a tin box, cash Rs. 4 per 100.
FLEUR D'ORIENT, 100 in a tin box, cash Rs. 3-8 per 100.
"NON PLUS ULTRA," 100 in a tin box, cash Rs. 3-0 per 100.
BEST EGYPTIAN, 100 in a paper box and 6 boxes in a tin box, cash Rs. 2-8 per 100.
TOBACCO,—YENEDJE in ¼ lb. tins, cash Rs. 6-0 per lb.
TURKISH, in ½lb. tins, cash Rs. 4-8 per lb.
CIGARS,—Havanna, Manilla, India, and Burmah.

ENGLISH CUT TOBACCO OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

SMOKERS' REQUISITES OF ALL KINDS.

N.B.—As a warning against hideous imitations made by some other firm of the Co.'s renowned and well-known Cigarettes, with similar names and labels, the Public at large is requested to look for a facsimile of their signature on a loose label immediately above Cigarettes inside the box, and in some cases above the box. None are genuine not bearing the same.

PRICE LISTS FOR SHIPPERS AND MERCHANTS ON APPLICATION TO

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,
20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

CHOLERA { Our Cholera Remedies are regarded as most excellent in all parts of India. Tincture Re. 1 and Rs. 2. Mixture Re. 1 and Re. 1-8; with Opium Re. 1-4 and Rs. 2-4. Cholera and Diarrhœa Mixture Re. 1. } **REMEDIES**

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

The "Cream of Scotch Whiskies," and has an enormous sale.

PHILLIPS & Co's "**FERRINTOSH**" WHISKY.
PHILLIPS & Co's "**FERRINTOSH**" WHISKY.
PHILLIPS & Co's "**FERRINTOSH**" WHISKY.

Guaranteed Pure and Wholesome, and of delicate Fragrance.

Per Dozen, Rs. 25.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST WHISKY IN THE MARKET.

Chemists, Wine, and General Merchants. } **PHILLIPS & CO., LD.** { BOMBAY & POONA.

SPENCER & CO.'S CIGARS.

PROPRIETARY BRANDS:—

SALISBURYS,
BEACONFIELDS,
TORPEDOS,
GOLD MOHURS,
IMPERIALS,
LITTLE RANDOLPHS,
SIESTAS,
MAYOS,
SUMATRAS.

NOTICE:—SPENCER & Co.'s FACTORY at Dindigul is the LARGEST and MOST COMPLETE CIGAR FACTORY IN INDIA. All their Cigars are made from Picked Material, under trained European Management, and they have no hesitation in stating that their Productions are unequalled by any in India.

PROCURABLE FROM ALL THE PRINCIPAL CIGAR DEALERS THROUGHOUT INDIA.

CIGAR DRYING BOTTLES.

These Bottles are made with hollow stoppers, in which is placed a bag of lime for absorbing moisture. They are much appreciated by smokers in damp climates, and during the monsoon, for keeping Cigars in smoking condition.

Diameter at base, 7 in.
Height, including stopper, 11 in.,
Price Rs. 5-0 nett.

SPECIAL PRICES FOR DEA [redacted] N BE OBTAINED ON

CIGARS OF ANY SIZE O BE MADE TO ORDER.

SPEN & CO.,
HEAD C RAS.

DRYING { For preserving eve njury from damp, CIGA larly. Price } **BOTTLES**

KEMP & C BOMBAY.

PIANOS FOR INDIA.

PLACED WELL IN FRONT OF COMPETITION.

MANUFACTURED BY
THOROUGHLY COMPETENT AND RELIABLE MAKERS.
SEASONED MATERIALS, NEWEST CONSTRUCTION.
STRONGLY AND SOLIDLY BUILT, ELEGANT EXTERIOR.

WE STATE without hesitation that these Pianos cannot but REFLECT CREDIT on our RECOMMENDATION and MORE IMPORTANT, give the MOST UNQUALIFIED SATISFACTION and CONTENT BUYERS.

SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE'S
STANDARD INDIAN SQUARE PIANOFORTE.
Cash Rs. 825.

On the Hire Purchase System...... { For 12 months, Rs. 76 per month.
For 24 months, Rs. 40 per month.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S
GRAND SYMPATHETIC UPRIGHT PIANOFORTE.
Cash Rs. 780.

On the Hire Purchase System...... { For 12 months, Rs. 72 per month.
For 24 months, Rs. 40 per month.

JULIUS BLUTHNER'S
ALIQUOT BOUDOIR GRAND PIANOFORTE.
Cash Rs. 1,550.

On the Hire Purchase System...... { For 12 months, Rs. 141 per month.
For 24 months, Rs. 75 per month.

JULIUS BLUTHNER'S
PLAIN BOUDOIR GRAND PIANOFORTE.
Cash Rs. 1,445.

On the Hire Purchase System...... { For 12 months, Rs. 131 per month.
For 24 months, Rs. 71 per month.

JULIUS BLUTHNER'S
GRAND UPRIGHT PIANOFORTE.
Cash Rs. 895.

On the Hire Purchase System...... { For 12 months, Rs. 80 per month.
For 24 months, Rs. 71 per month.

Price Lists and Particulars of Terms of Purchase of Pianofortes sent Post Free.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SOUTHWELL & AUSTIN, LD.,
(IN LIQUIDATION).

A CHOICE SELECTION OF RIBBONS, LACES, AND MILLINERY,

HAVE NOW ARRIVED FROM OUR POONA BRANCH.

GREAT REDUCTIONS.

RIDING BRE [redacted]
AND GAITE

WHIP-CORD" BREECHES—		
Best make in various colours		
BEDFORD CORD" BREECHES—		
Brown and Drab	23	
ELASTIC WEB" BREECHES—		
Easy and Comfortable Wear	25	0
FINE CASSIMERE" BREECHES—		
White Cassimere for Racing	30	0
POLO" BREECHES—		
White Cotton or Linen Drill	6 to 14	0
Brown or White Moleskins	16	0
COTTON CORD" BREECHES—		
In Olive or Grey	16	0
GAITERS	8 to 11	8

THORPE & CO.,
BREECHES MAKERS,
RAMPART ROW.

THE NATIONAL HAIR DYE

REPRODUCES instantaneously the Original Colour of the Hair in its Natural Shade. It is Innocent, Inoffensive, and Pleasant to apply, and the Colour it produces is so natural as to defy detection by the closest observer.

Per Case, with Brushes Complete......................Re. 1-8.

PREPARED IN ENGLAND FOR

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS, } **F. S. MADON & CO.,** { Near Jooma Musjid, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE is hereby given that FUZZULLABHOY HEBTULLA, of Bombay Borah Inhabitant, has contracted to sell the lands, hereditaments, and premises particularly described in the Schedule hereunder written. All persons having any claims or demands against or to the said hereditaments and premises either by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage, lien, lease, or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office, No. 80, Medow Street, Fort, and to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim, and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.—Dated this 2nd day of July, 1892.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, a portion whereof is fazundari land, together with the messuage or tenement standing thereon, situate at Doongri Cooley Street, without the Fort, in the City of Bombay, fronting the said Doongri Cooley Street, on the West side thereof in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred and eight square yards or thereabouts, be the same, little more or less assessed in the books of the fazundar under old No. 47, New No. 37, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 779, New No. 6511, old Survey No. 443, New Survey No. 2622, and assessed in the books of the Assessor of Bombay Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward B., Ward No. 1266, Street No. 120, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North partly by a Sweepers' Passage, and partly by the house of Ruttonsi Poonsi, on or towards the South by the house of Adamji Bhaiji, on or towards the East by the said Doongri Cooley Street, and on or towards the West by a sweeper's passage, which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of Adamji Bhaiji.

NANU & HORMASJEE.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

ALTERATIONS OF TRAINS.

ON and after MONDAY next, the Eleventh of July, until further notice, the following alterations of, and additions to, the Passenger Train Service over this Railway will take effect, namely :—

FIRST.—The Down Passenger Train which now leaves Bombay for Jabalpur at 17-0, will leave at the same time, but will arrive at Jabalpur at 6-40 instead of at 6-30 on the third morning, being worked as a Mixed Train from Harda to Jabalpur.

SECOND.—The Down Mixed Train leaving Bombay at midnight for Jabalpur will arrive at that Station at 18-30, instead of at 17-0 on the third day.

THIRD.—The Up-Mail Train will leave Jabalpur at 2-40 instead of at 2-50, but will arrive in Bombay at 6-30 on the following morning, as at present.

FOURTH.—The Up Passenger Train now leaving Jabalpur at 22-40 will leave at 21-45 and run as a Mixed Train to Harda. It will run as a Passenger Train from Harda to Bombay, arriving at the Victoria Terminus at 9-30 on the third morning, as at present.

FIFTH.—The 7-30 Morning Down Passenger Train from Bombay will arrive at Nagpur at 6-45 instead of at 6-30 on the following morning.

SIXTH.—The Down Passenger Train leaving Bhusawal at 10-40 for Nagpur will start at 10-30 instead, reaching Nagpur at 22-20 instead of at 22-30, the same night, as at present.

SEVENTH.—The Up-Passenger Train from Nagpur at 21-0 will leave at 20-20 and arrive in Bombay at 20-15, instead of at 20-30 on the following day, as at present.

EIGHTH.—Some of the Passenger Trains now running between Bombay and Poona will be slightly altered and will run as under :—

The Down Trains will leave Victoria Terminus at 8-30, 11-0, 14-30, 22-45, and 23-30, and arrive at Poona at 15-0, 17-0, 20-10, 6-20 and 7-20, and the Up Trains will leave Poona at 6-0, 11-0, 14-0, 22-30 and 23-15, reaching Victoria Terminus at 11-15, 17-15, 19-45, 6-0 and 8-45, respectively.

NINTH.—The Down Passenger Train which leaves Poona for Raichur at 8-0 will start at the same time, but will arrive at Raichur at 1-10 instead of at 0-30 the next morning.

TENTH.—The local Trains now running between Bombay and Cooria, Tanna and Kalyan will be revised.

ELEVENTH.—The Trains over the Dhond and Munmar Railway will leave Dhond at 10-40 and 22-40 arriving at Munmar at 19-0 and 5-40; leave Munmar at 12-40 and 21-0, reaching Dhond at 20-20 and 4-20 respectively.

A Mixed Train will also leave Dhond at 5-0 and arrive at Munmar at 15-0; leave Munmar at 6-45 and arrive at Dhond at 17-0.

TWELFTH.—The Mixed Trains over the Khamgaon, and the Amraoti, and the Wardha Lines will be altered so as to fit in with the Main Line Trains.

2. For information as to the Trains by which Horses and Carriages will be conveyed, and for further particulars, see the published Time Table, dated the Eleventh of July 1892, exhibited at Stations.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, the Fourth of July 1892.

J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET,
BOMBAY.

NEW SHIPMENT OF

TRICHINOPOLY
CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks, which are simply unapproachable as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

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SPLENDID CONDITION,
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VERY CHOICE
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For growing children it is simply invaluable. It strengthens the bones, which is of the first importance, aids the digestion, imparts a firm and healthy tone, to the system. So many children and infants suffer from weakness of the bones, bad nutrition and weak digestion, and consequently deformities of the limbs and flabbiness of flesh, in the majority of these cases Codlactone used judiciously and continuously will "entirely prevent" these evils. Most of the infantile ailments, such as diarrhœa, convulsions, fits, consumption of the bowels and worms, arise from faulty digestion; and in these cases also Codlactone will be found of permanent benefit.

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The largest Selection in India of Gold Studs, Solitaires and Sleeve Links. In whole or half suites for dress or every-day wear.

Shirt Studs, Rs. 10, 15, and 20 per set. Sleeve Links. Rs. 25, 30, and 35. A complete set of Solitaires and Studs with one Diamond in the centre of each, Rs. 62.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 8, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF GUNNY BAGS.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 5th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Carnac Bunder, Ahmedabad Street, in the godown of Messrs Visram Ebrahim and Co., and by their order and on account and at the risk of the first purchaser Marwaree Doowarkadas Luchminarayan—

585 bales gunny bags, each 250 bags, No. 1, 44 by 26½, 2 10-16 lb. average, Birkmyre Mill, black border.

On THURSDAY, the 7th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale, at their rooms, of a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, twist, &c.—

2 bales water twist, No. 32 and 40.
4 „ Turkey red twist, No. 20 and 24, double.
2 „ grey dhoties, 45 by 11.
7 „ grey shirtings.
2 „ Turkey red shirtings.
6 cases white ground prints.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, June 4, 1892.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 4th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods, and the following :—

A lot of silver-mounted scent bottles, silver match boxes, wine flasks, 10-carat gold pencil cases, &c.

A lot of copper vases, candlesticks, photo-frames, trays, jars, bowls, also German silver teapots, milk jugs, sugar basins, tumblers, and trays.

1 set of plated tea and coffee service, table cutlery in case, fish carver in case, cruet frame, &c.

A few cases of Montebello and Le Premier champagne in quarts and pints, slightly ulleged.

On account of the concerned—

3 cases about 760 dozen Hindoo idol pictures.

By order of the Administrator-General the effects of the late Mr. G. R. Shemain, consisting of round and dining tables, without arm chairs, folding easy chairs, reclining couch, camp cot, carpets, copper pots and sundries.

On account and at the risk of Mr. Nund Lal of Lahore.—
A. S. 1429—1 case 5 lbs white lametta.
5 lbs gold wire.

AT 2 P.M.

1 strong second-hand office-shigram.
1 light and strong victoria.
1 serviceable double-seated brougham.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 4th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Esmael Hajee Mahomed—

1098—175, 1201-92, 19121-13—5 cases all wool coloured French merinos.

On account and at the risk of Abdoolally Essabhoy—
1089—5803, 6484—2 cases imitation gold thread.

On account and at the risk of Essabhoy Cadurbhoy Savai—
E K S—5233 38—6 cases yellow leaf metal.
6488 89—2 cases imitation gold thread.

On account and at the risk of Gokuldas Nensey—
1151—1079—1 case trousering flannel.

On SATURDAY, the 9th instant, at 11 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Parsee Bazar Street, opposite Messrs. Graham and Co.'s office, by order of Messrs. Dossabhai Merwanjee and Co., Agents for Wheeler and Wilson's Sewing Machines, to make room for new stock, Wheeler and Wilson's original and genuine sewing machines, from No. 1 to No. 12, cloth and leather, Waltham's silver watches, first quality, Read and Barton's platedware, superior quality, Warner's lamps, burning without chimney, American victoria, street post lamps, &c.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON THE BREACH CANDY ROAD, GIRGAUM.

On WEDNESDAY, the 13th inst. at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of Sha Ladhanbhoy Assaria, the mortgagee and transferee of mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Sadanund Essoba, Meghashan Essoba, and Wusuntrao Meghasham, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 5th day of April, 1886, and in the indenture of further charge dated the 16th day of January, 1891 the following property viz :—

All that piece of ground, together with the messuage or dwelling-house, chawl, and buildings standing thereon, situate on the west side of Breach Candy Road or Girgaum Road, without the Fort, and in the sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement, 1,054 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue for Pension and Tax under old Nos. 1, 11, new No—, old Survey No.—, and new survey No. —, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment formerly under No. 184 and now under Ward No. 131, and street No. 541, and ward No. 132 (2), and street No. 2, and bounded on the east by the Breach Candy Road, or Girgaum Road, on the west by the property of Moroba Damodhurjee, on the north partly by the property of the said Sadanand Essoba, and partly by the property of Pinjrapole, and on the south partly by property of Moroba Damodhurjee and partly by a passage, and which said premises are in the occupation of the tenants of the said mortgagors.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, July 4, 1892.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF WHITE PERCALE STRIPES.

On WEDNESDAY, the 6th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, by order of the concerned, and on account and risk of Runchordas Mowjee—

RM 1753-92—40 cases No. 1700 percale stripes, 25 inches 9 yards.

On account and risk of Mr. Luckmidass Manockjee.
16 bales grey T. cloth.
1 case white shirtings.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 9th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at 41 Upper Colaba, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, oleographs and picture Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, &c., the property of Lieut. C. F. PEACOCKE, R.A.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF TENTS.

Under instructions from the Assistant Adjutant-General, Bombay District, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will on SATURDAY, the 9th instant, at 3 p.m., sell by Public Auction on the Crescent, opposite the Sailors' Home—

6 camp equipage tents.
The above are now on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN DELOWREE WADY, GIRGAUM PORTUGUESE CHURCH LANE, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

On SATURDAY, the 9th instant, at 4-30 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the Mortgagee Ramchandra Krishnarao Manker, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Gunput Nelloba Rele, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indentures of mortgage dated 1st day of November, 1890, and of further charge dated 5th day of September, 1891.

All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land or ground with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house and premises standing thereon, situate at the Girgaum Portuguese Church Lane, in the Dolowree Wady, outside the Fort, Bombay, in the registration subdistrict of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred and sixty-five and two-ninth square yards, be the same or little more or less, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector old number 307, Collector new number X F-2071, old survey number 576, new survey number 24A-7910, and bounded on the east by the property of Dadajee Hurri and Harichand Keroba Dewaree, on the west by the Walkeshwar Muth, on the north by the property of Dadoba Jagonnath, and on the south by the oart passage, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward number 343 (b) street number 26 a Street Girgaum Road, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of Gunput Nelloba Rele.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, July 4, 1892.

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A fresh consignment, ex Paul Revere, Rs. 3-12-0 per case wholesale.

Orders for large and small quantities will be attended to.

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This mixture is one-third the price of Carbolic Acid. It will totally eradicate White Ants, and if applied to furniture once a month will prevent depredations on any kind of wood work or paper. No kind of insect will approach it. It has been tested at the Surveyor-General's office with success. Price Rs. 12 per gallon; or Rs. 2-4 per Bottle, packing extra.

SEVERAL UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS.

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NOTICES.

MESSRS. KING, KING & Co. beg to announce, that in view of possible INCONVENIENCE CAUSED to certain Members of the MILITARY and CIVIL SERVICE by the recent SUSPENSION of the New Oriental Bank Corporation, Ld., they are willing to make ADVANCES against Credit Balances on that Bank to Officers and Civilians, on their OPENING CURRENT ACCOUNTS with them.

WE are prepared to attend to the REALISATION of CLAIMS on the NEW ORIENTAL BANKING CORPORATION, Ld. Terms on application.

For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of I. L. and China,
J. C. BERGENDAHL,
Agent.

Bombay, 10th June, 1892.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

MEMBERS of the Services having CREDIT BALANCES or DEPOSITS with the New Oriental Bank Corporation are informed that Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co. are prepared to place Funds at their disposal on terms to be obtained on application.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.

Bombay, June 11, 1892.

MESSRS. THOMAS COOK & SON, Bankers and Army Agents, Bombay and Calcutta, beg to announce that they are prepared to make Advances to MILITARY and CIVIL Servants holding Credit Balances in the NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, Ld.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. LIDBETTER and Co. have THIS DAY REMOVED their office to the SIRDAR'S NEW BUILDING in Hummum Street.

1st July 1892.

NOTICE.

CAPTAIN A. C. CLARK, Surveyor to Lloyd's Register, has REMOVED HIS OFFICE from No. 75, Apollo Street, to NEW BUILDING, HUMMUM STREET, Corner of Dean Lane.

Bombay, 30th June, 1892.

INDIAN CURRENCY ASSOCIATION.

IMPORTANT AND URGENT.

FORMS for SIGNATURE of the MEMORIAL to the HOUSE OF COMMONS can be obtained by Application to the Honorary Secretary, Simla, from whom all necessary information can be obtained. Assistance in filling sheets with Signatures of persons of Position and Standing gratefully received.

NOTICE.

THE COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT of the BYCULLA CLUB hereby convene a GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Club, to be held at the Club House, on THURSDAY, the 7th day of July, 1892, at (6) six o'clock P.M., for the object of considering and approving forms of notices proposed to be sent by the Committee to the holders of Club Debentures.

Copies of these notices can be obtained by Members upon application to the Honorary Secretary or to the Hall Clerk.—Dated this Twenty-fifth day of June, 1892.

W. WEBB,
Hony. Secretary, Byculla Club.

25th June, 1892.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 225 OF 1891.

THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD., a Joint Stock Company, having its Registered Office in Hornby Row, within the Fort of Bombay ..Plaintiffs.

vs.

DORABJI DHUNJIBHOY SHROFF, of Bombay, Parsee inhabitant, residing at Gowalia Tank Road, without the Fort of Bombay.........Defendant.

WHEREAS by Decree made herein on the 20th November 1891, it was ordered that Defendant should pay to Plantiffs the sum of Rs. 306,356-9-10 for debt and costs of this suit when taxed, and simple interest at the rate of Six Per Cent. per annum.

And whereas by Warrant of Attachment of moveable property, dated 8th May 1891, the following moveable property, viz., one Gold Watch and one Diamond Ring was attached towards satisfaction of the said Decree.

Now it is hereby proclaimed and notified that on Monday, the 4th day of July 1892, at 3 o'clock p.m., under and by virtue of Warrant for Sale of moveable property issued herein on the 4th April 1892, the undersigned will put up for sale by Public Auction in the Sheriff's Office, High Court, the said attached property.

Each lot to be paid for at the time of sale.

For further information application should be made at the office of the Sheriff.—Dated this 16th day of June 1892.

AGA AKBAR SHAH,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Messrs. ARDESIR, HORMUSJI, & DINSHAW
Attorneys for Plaintiffs.

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BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	Rs. 500	Rs. 25	Rs. 1,035
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	9 pr. ct.	1,030
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	8 pr. ct.	890
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	122
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£28
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	300
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80.	$125	all	15 pr. ct.	£53—
National Bank of India	37,320	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	186
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	50
Silver Share	—	—	—	—	25

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Last Dividend.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,800 750	200 50	200 150	10 7½	160 19
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	4
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	12	106
Bapty Brothers	6,625	200	185	18	4
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited	1,250	100	all	Nil.	100 nom
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2,500	1,000	75	1,100
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	270	4,225
Do. New Issue	500	375	82	67½	1,060
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	ex-div 2	91
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	3 pr.ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	905
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr.ct.	[illegible]
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	800	800	5 pr.ct.	385
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 14	135
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	70	—	70 nom
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr.ct.	16
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr.ct.	109
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	26	316
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	130
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	30
Marcks & Co., Ld.	,000	100	100	Rs. 10	85½
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr.ct.	88x
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	—	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr.ct.	190
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr.ct.	15
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	8 pr.ct.	85
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	467½
Prince of Wales Fire In.	250	8,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,350
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	—	20
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	80
Southwell and Austin, Ld.	Ord. 1,000	100	100	5 pr.ct.	2[illegible]
Do.	Prf. 1,000	[illegible]	100	10 pr.ct.	100
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	all	60	880
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	75
Telephone Co.	2,200	25	2.	Re. 1	19½

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	Yearly 75	1,100x
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all		450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	18 pr.c.	975 20
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	90	300
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Nil.	122½
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	Rs. 40 10	127½
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co Ld	500	200	200		135
Broach City Press Co., Ld.	600	200	all	16	217½ 30
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	...	1,425
East India	350	1,000	1,000	45 dvd	1,450
English Press and Manfg	400	250	..	130	175 850
Fort	515	2,500	2,500	Rs. 20	850
French	300	500	all	100	
Harvey and Sabapathy	150	500	500	50	455
Hengoli Press Co, Ld	750	400	all	50	137½ 475
Khangaum	240	450	450	32½	515
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld	300	500	500	63	500 85
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	7½ pr. ct.	90
Mofussil Co	1,125	400	400	Rs. 40	462½
Munwar M	1,000	250	all	Rs. 35	237½
New Berar	1,200	500	500	Rs. 55	615
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Rs. 12½	121½
Prince of Wales	00	500	500		400
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	500
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	500
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	25	1,150
Sind	400	2,000	750	135	445
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	35	210
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	375	200	all	75	230
Volkart	—	1,000	100	Rs. 100	480

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad	600	1,500	1,000	90	1,400
Alliance	1,500	100	all	Rs. 20	470
Anglo-Indian	2,345	100	100	5	87
Bellary S & W Co. Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all	9 per.ct.	500
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	580
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	600	500	500	20	410
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,800	1,000	—	325 nom
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	440
Central India	5,000	500	500	40	1150
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	500
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1065
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	10 pr.ct.	710
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700	700	12½	640
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	640
Coral Mills Co., Ld.	5,698	100	100	50	450
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 20	442½
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	830
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr.ct.	650
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	470
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	125
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	725
Hinganghat Mill	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	675
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	950
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	..	420
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1035
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	10 pr.ct.	675
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil.	34[illegible]
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	12½	205
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	830
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500 xd
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	6.5
Khangaum Manfg. Co	400	250	250	Nil.	340
Khatao Makunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	495
Leopold	3,500	100	100	15 pr.ct.	191
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	35	70[illegible]
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	1075
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	100	2225
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	400
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr.ct.	500 nom
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs 70	1470
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	6	125
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,775
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co	4,500	100	100	7 pr.ct.	105
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	pa
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	16[illegible]
New Great Eastern	1,408	1,300	1,000	Rs. 20	660 xd
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 12½	425
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1240
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. [illegible]	690
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1125
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	5	1,450
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	[illegible]	1200
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	35	465
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil.	100nom
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	297½
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	12½	205
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	20	325
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	Rs. 25	505
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	900	1,000	1,000	50	620
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	25	360
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	700wd
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	—	710
Union Mills, Ld	900	1,000	1,000	—	600 nom

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs.	24-7-6	
China Leaf	,,	24-3	National.
Pekin, Bar Gold old	,,	24	,,
Do. do. new	,,	23-12	
Australia do.	,,	24-4	
Bombay do.	,,	24-6	
English Sovereigns	,,	15-8	
Do. Drazons	,,	15-7	
Bar Silver 17 Betterness	,,	106-7	
Do. 17½ do.	,,	106-10	
Carolus Dollars	,,	225	Nominal.
Mexican do.	,,	224	,,
ave-Francs	,,	303	,,

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 2nd :—Siam (s), from Aden. Yesterday :—City of Perth (s), from Karachi ; Vadala (s), Calcutta ; and Bisagno (s), Hongkong.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 2nd :—Paul Revere (ship), for Calcutta. Yesterday :—Assyria (s), for Persian Gulf.

OPIUM POISONING.—Balla Amroota, about twenty-two years of age, residing at Jacob's Circle, was removed to the J. J. Hospital last Friday, in an unconscious state, where he was found to have taken a dose of opium. It appeared from his statement, that he had been out of employ for some time past, and that had greatly depressed him.

DEATH FROM OPIUM POISONING.—Dr. Blaney, the Coroner, held an inquest, last Saturday, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, touching the death of a Bunnia gold-smith, Boorah Sunderjee, about twenty-two years of age. The deceased was residing at Doongree Street, from where he was removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, last Friday night, suffering from opium poisoning. He died the next morning. The jury unnimously returned a verdict of suicide.

BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.—A meeting of the members will be held this afternoon, at the Society's Rooms, 6, Apollo Street, at 5-30 p.m., when the following papers will be read :—1. Notes on Wild Dogs, Wild Boars, Tigers, Four-Horned Deer, and Cobras, by Professor H. Littledale, B.A. 2. The Butterflies of Aden and the neighbourhood, with some notes on their habits, food-plants, &c., by Major J. W. Yerbury, R.A., F.Z.S. 3. The Poisonous Plants of Bombay, Part II., by Surgeon-Major Kirtikar, I.M.S. 4. The Bulbuls of North Cachar, Part II., by Mr. E. C. Stuart Baker.

DEATH OF A PARSI IN SHANGHAI.—The Shanghai newspapers record with regret the death in that city of Mr. Dadabhoy Burjorjee Chenoy, at the age of 85 years, on the 25th May last. He was for years the oldest foreign resident there, having gone to China in 1832, and having been residing over forty-five years in Shanghai. He was once a rich man, but in wealth and poverty alike he was one of the most courteous and kind-hearted of men, and always popular until old age and sickness obliged him to retire from public life. He was buried in the Zoroastrian cemetery at Shanghai.

A RASH DRIVER.—Last Saturday, at the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. P. H. Dustoor, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, the Traffic Superintendent, Bombay Tramway Company, charged one Daud Vallee, a hack victoria driver, with driving rashly on the 20th April last, and knocking down Inspector No. 11 from the tram-car foot-board along the Falkland Road, and thereby causing him serious injuries. From the evidence produced, it appeared that the accused was the worse for liquor that day, and was driving rashly and very negligently; he was, moreover, driving a hack conveyance without a license. His Worship fined the accused Rs. 15, or in default sentenced him to two weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

SUICIDE WHILE DELIRIOUS.—Dr. Thomas Blaney, the Coroner, last Saturday morning, held an inquest in the Girgaum Mission Church compound, regarding the death of a Hindu woman, Cheema, aged about sixteen, wife of Tookaram Wittu, a *punka-walla* in the Girgaum Mission Church. The deceased was ill with fever for the last fortnight, and was rather delirious. On the day of her death she was very delirious and her husband gave her some food at about 8-30 on Friday night, and went to sleep. At about midnight he was aroused by an alarm that somebody had fallen into the well in the church compound. On making inquiries it was found that Cheema had fallen into the well, he at once plunged in and recovered the body, but life was extinct. The jury recorded a verdict of death by drowning herself in a well during the delirium of fever.

GOA NEWS.—Major Caldas Xavier, who was offered the decoration of the Commander of the Order of *Torre e Espada* for his services in the expedition to Monica, and for the battle of Macequeer, has declined it.—Govan Narayen of Diu, the tindal of a country craft, has been thanked by the Goa Government for his heroic conduct in receiving on board his vessel 64 shipwecked sailors, and for feeding them during their stay, during the cyclone, that occurred in May last at the Bay of Cambay.—The total revenue of Portuguese-India during the month of March last amounted to Rs. 1,20,597-10-9 against expenditure in the same month of Rs 1,55,800-5-9, resulting in a deficit of 55,203. The Customs yielded about Rs. 23,000.—His Grace the Patriarch Archishop and the Bishop of Cochin returned to Pangim from Caramza bunder, thence they were to proceed to the seminary at Rachol.—There were some twenty cases of cholera reported at Navelim, out of which only two proved fatal.—Dr. J. Pollen, Collector of Customs and Salt Revenue, has notified that with effect from 1st July goods passing through Castle Rock must be accompanied by a declaration of their contents and value, which will have to be presented to the Customs Officer at the station. Persons forwarding goods without attending either personally or by their agent at the Custom House to pass them, are warned that their goods will be liable to detention, and that any goods that may be passed or attempted to be passed without the requisite declaration, will be further liable to be seized and confiscated. The order does not, however, apply to passengers' luggage.—The rainfall in Pangim is registered at 26 inches up to the 22nd of June.—Senhor Tavora, the late Judge of the High Court of Goa, has been appointed Chief Justice at Angola.—The *Instituto Professional* has been abolished under orders from the Minister.

HIGH COURT.—JULY 4.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice PARSONS.)

For Dismissal under Rule 64.

288-92—Little, S, F and N—Vussonjee Munjee and another vs Messrs Payne, G and Sayani.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Undefended New Long Causes.

240-92—M N Saklatwala—Cursetjee Jamsetjee Naigaumwala vs The Western India S and W Co and another.

249-92—In person—Naga Bhaga and others vs Chintaman Balkrishna Barve.

251-92—R S Brown and Co—Moorarjee Cullianjee and others vs Hajee Abd Rahim Hajee Hooseio.

255-92—Bhaishunker and K—Bhaishanker Nanabhoy vs Hajee Jan Mahomed Hajee Joosub.

Postponed Long Causes.

577-91—Khunderow M—Thaker Tricumdas Mooljee and others vs Thaker Khimjee Vullubhdas—Ardasir, H & D. Part heard.

393-91—E Wilkin—Jassa Navla vs Balkrishna Babooljee and others—Khunderao M—(Part heard.)

578-91—Khunderow M—Thacker Tricumdas Mooljee and others vs Thakar Khimjee Valubdas and others—Ardasir, H and D and Bhaishanker and K.

624-90—Roughton and B—Thakoredas Jugjeewandas and another vs Motiram Thakoredas and others—Payne, G and S.

510-90—Bhaishanker and K—Bhogilal Mahanund vs Hajee Abdulla Hajee Vaidina—Craigie, L and O.

450-91—Khunderao M—Hari Shridhur and another vs Hajee Adum Hajee Abdool Latiff—Crawford B and Co.

535-90—Tyabjee and D—Ramdas Luckminarrayen vs Bherobaksh Chunilal and others—Bhaishanker and K.

125-92—Bicknell and M—Charles Heiniger vs Oomar Jamal—Ardesir H and D.

45-91—Little, S F and N—Joshi Purshotum Caujee vs Joshi Dewjee Ashee—Nanu and H.

407-91—Tyabjee and D—for pauper—Dawoobai vs Ramjee Antone and another—Payne, G and S.

537-91—Tyabjee D and J—Dayal Narronjee vs Sewjee Pragjee—Crawford B and Co.

573-91—Thakurdas, D and C—Damodar Goculdas and another vs Sajankoomar Bansidhar—Bicknell and M.

139-91—Edgelow and G—Mayachund Kessore vs P A Herford and another—Crawford B and Co.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act 6 of 1882 and in the matter of the Bellary Press Co—Muljee and R—for petitioner.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

For Consent Decree.

75-91—Ardesir, H and D—Esmail Hajee Sahebetina and others vs Aboobucker Sidick—Edgelow and G.

9-92—M N Saklatwala—Perojbai vs Dadabhai Cursetjee Golwalla and another—K D Shroff.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

240-91—T A Bland—Gamaji Akhajee vs. The Ripon M C—Nanu and H—Part heard.

595-91—Edgelow and G—Kerson Bhowan vs Ghellabhai Atmaram and another—Chitnis, M and M.

543-91—Wadia and G—Jehangir Nusserwanjee Mody vs C A Beyts and another—Little, S, F and N.

567-91—Janardhan and A—Dhunjeebhoy Framjee vs T J Walsh and others—Bicknell and M.

235-90—Chitnis M and M—Javerbhai vs Kabhibai and another—Bhaishunker and K, and L. S. F and N.

29-90—Bhaishunker and K—Kabhibai vs Javerbhai—Chitnis, M and M.

392-91—Bhaishunker and K—Kabhibai vs Javerbai and another—Little, S, F and N, and C M and M.

67-91—Mirza H K—Leherchund Luckmichand alias Oojeen vs Bai Javerbai—Craigie, L and O.

364-91—Janardhun and A—Sukhanand Gurmukrai vs Hurridas Nathoobhoy.

525-91—Wadia and G—Pochajee Byramjee Battlibai vs. Perozshaw Framjee Battliwala—Chitnis, M and M.

164-92—Mansuklal D and G—Bhima Oka and others vs Gungabai and another—In person.

IN regard to the Rampur murder case the position is understood to be that the condemned prisoners were allowed on the 1st instant to lodge an appeal for mercy, not an appeal in the ordinary sense against the sentence, with the Government of the North-West Provinces, which might be transmitted to the Government of India. The case has not so far come before the latter.

GYMKHANA CRICKET.

XI. VS. XXII.

THE match between the Gymkhana XI. and XXII., which opened on the 25th ultimo, was resumed on Saturday, in rather oppressive weather. The scores stood last week at the close of the game first innings XXII., 106 runs, and XI. 92 for seven wickets. Messrs. H. Clark and Pickard were the first to go in for the XI. The batsmen had a pretty smooth career for some time, the fielding of the XXII., several of whom were only present in the spirit, but absent in the flesh, not being all that could be desired. Pickard was the first to dissolve the partnership, and he retired with a quarter of a century to his credit. Wilson took his place, but had a very limited career, retiring bat for a couple, Galloway being responsible for his discharge, Beville partnered Clark, and the score was knocked up to 200. The innings closed at 5-10 p.m., for a total of 216.

The XXII. took another turn at the wickets and knocked up a creditable 94.

The following are the scores and bowling analysis :—

XXII.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Holland, b F Clark	1	b F Clark	4
H Gallwey, c H J Clark, b Donaldson	10	b F Clark	5
Wood, c and b Donaldson	1	b H Clark	4
W E Young, c H Clark, b Donaldson	5	did not bat	
G H McCauslan, b Donaldson	0	b Donaldson	0
W C Symes, l-b-w, b H Clark	6	run out	0
Hon W O O'Brien, b Donaldson	1	did not bat	
A Walpole, c Shearne, b Macbeth	20	b H Clark	5
Dr Mundy, b H Clark	0	b Donaldson	18
H J Parry, run out	4	b H Clark	2
Capt Streetor, b H Clark	0	not out	2
G Willock, c Macbeth, b Donaldson	11	c and b H Clark	6
Beaumont, st Carnegre, b F Clark	0	did uot bat	
T L Roberts, c and b Donaldson	3	b F Clark	11
H Read, c Shearne	3	b Donaldson	0
Smythe, b F Clark	2	did not bat	
Kennedy, b F Clark	1		
Hanson, c Ruck-Keene, b F Clark	13		
Wilson, l-b-w, F Clark	0	not out	10
W Munro, b Macbeth	3	did not bat	
D Brooks, b F Clark	1	b H Clark	2
A M Tod, not out	2	did not bat	
Extras	19	Extras	21
Total	106	Total	94

XI.

Donaldson, b Gallwey	29
Captain Smith, b Beaumont	1
Dunk, c Holland, b Symes	1
Macbeth, b Gallwey	9
Carnegie, c Gallwey, b Mundy	7
F Clark, b Gallwey	22
Ruck-Keene, b Gallwey	11
H Clark, not out	84
Pickard, c and b Mundy	25
Wilson, b Gallwey	2
Bevill, c Mundy, b Gallwey	21
Extras	14
Total	216

CRICKET.

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE VS. MARINE BATTALION,

THE return match between the above teams took place on Thursday, on the Marine Battalion Ground, and resulted in a victory for the latter. The match commenced punctually at 2 o'clock. The chief scorers were Kanmehter, 40, Shair Khan, not out, 34. At the fall of 6 wickets, a score of 147 having been recorded, the Marine Battalion declared their innings closed.

The Indian Marine, starting about 5 p. m. played steadily but did not appear at their best, perhaps partly owing to the state of the ground which had been considerably cut up by the preceding innings. They were dismissed for 39, and following on 12 runs were knocked up for five wickets,

MARINE BATTALION.

Pte Goonak, c Holland	1
Pte Karmehter c Roberts	40
Pte Shaikh Ebrahim, b Mundy	11
Lt Carnegy, hit wicket	18
Pte Shair Khan, not out	34
Pte Gopnak, s Mundy	11
Pte Sonnak, c Willock	15
Lce Naik Suramehter Surgn-Major Burroughs Capt Heyman Lt-Col Forjett	to bat
Extras	17
Total	147

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Mr W G Beaumont, c Shaikh Ebrahim	10	l-b-w	0
Surgn Mundy, b Shaikh Ebrahim	4	not out	9
Sub-Lt Willock, b Shaik Ebrahim	2	b Gopnak	0
Sub-Lt C W Sherane, c Shaik Ebrahim	5	b Gopnak	2
Mr A Roberts not out	6	st Shair Khan	0
Lt St John, b Kanmehter	1		
Lt N F Wilson, c Shair Khan	0		
Lt G Holland, b Kanmehter	2		
Sub-Lt Grimstone, c Suramehter	0		
Sub A L Beaumont, c Shaikh Ebrahim	4	run out	0
Lt Huddleston, c Shaikh Ebrahim	0		
Extras	5	Extras	4
Total	39	Total	12

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

THIS Club again held one of its "Silver Spoon Competitions," on Saturday afternoon, at Colaba, which was well attended, many friends of the competitors being present to witness the shooting. The tent provided by the Club for the convenience of members and friends being very acceptable.

Some very fair average shooting was made, but owing to various circumstances, including the heavy monsoon clouds that gathered thick whilst the competitors were firing at the longer distance, no very tall scores were made.

The fact that 29 members were competing, proves that the Club has now over 100 members on its rolls, is immensely popular, and every credit is due to the managing committee.

The following are the scores made in both sections :—

1ST SECTION.

Rank and Names.	Score 500 yds.	Score 600 yds.	Total.
*Sergt-Instr J Moore, B V Rifles	28	27	55
†Sergt-Major J H Downing, B V Rifles	29	25	54
Gunner A Bond, B V Artillery	27	24	51
Lieut T M English, B V Rifles	24	26	50
Sergt W R Conyers, B B and C I R V	26	24	50
Lce-Corpl F Fernandes, B B and C I R V	28	22	50
Qr-Mr-Sergt A Lines, 2nd K O Y L Infy.	26	23	49
Corpl W B Cavell, B B and C I R V	27	19	46
Lce-Corpl H W Prescott, B V Rifles	23	22	45
Sergt-Major H S Booth, B B & C I R V	30	15	45
Qr-Mr Sergt W Stephens, B V Rifles	27	17	44
Sergt W Fry, G I P R Vols	22	21	43
Mr W S Massey, B Rifle Club	22	17	39
Qr-Sergt W Boylette, B V Rifles	22	16	38
Corpl G F Lund, B V Rifles	21	15	36
Lieut F W English, B V Rifles	25	2	27
Mr G B Harman, B Rifle Club	7	2	9
Sergt-Major J Beckerleg, B V Artillery	4	0	4

* Winner of 1st Spoon. † Winner of 2nd Spoon.

*Qr-Sergt J Baldock, Ord Dept	26	22	48
Vol R W Blewitt, G I P R V	21	26	47
Corpl P O'Callaghan, G I P R V	24	22	46
Sergt W Willows, Ord Dept	24	16	40
Vol J Bowler, G I P R V	15	19	34
Corpl A G Herbert, G I P R V	7	25	32
Mr J Swindin, B Rifle Club	21	2	23
Mr J R Lawrence, B Rifle Club	16	6	22
Vol A Hallam, G I P R V	8	6	14
Vol M T Mullen, B V Rifles	8	retired	8
Capt A King, G I P R V	retired	retired	retired

* Winner of Spoon.

The Committee intend shortly to hold a smoking concert at which the "Silver Spoons" won during the last season, and also the "Silver Medals" given by the Club to the winners of the "Bunder Challenge Cup" will be presented.

MAURITIUS CYCLONE RELIEF FUND.

MESSRS. MACKINNON MACKENZIE, & Co. have received and have been promised the following further sums :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Amount previously advised	3,330	4	3
Received.			
Messrs. Dinshaw Bhicajee Khan & Co.	15	0	0
A. Parsee Lady	5	0	0
A. Zoroastrian Woman	2	0	0
His Highness the Nawab of Janjira	200	0	0
	3552	4	3
Promised.			
Mr. Hajee Sabu Seedick	100	0	0
Mr. Dawoodbhoy Tajiani	10	0	0
Messrs. Madhowjee Dwarkadass & Co.	75	0	0
Mr. Versee Wagjee	35	0	0
Mr. Kurpur Hursee	25	0	0
Mr. Cooverjee Ludha	25	0	0
Mr. Sewjee Dharsee	20	0	0
Mr. Ramdass Dossa	25	0	0
Total....Rs.	3,867	4	3

CHOLERA seems to be attacking villages in the Kangra district that had previously escaped, seven deaths having occurred in the village of Dukh in the Hamirpur Tahsil a few days since. There was one death in Sultanpur, Kulu, on the 24th, that of a *patwari*, who had just come in from one of upper villages that are still infected.

PRIZE-DISTRIBUTION AT PORBANDAR.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

PORBANDAR, JUNE 29.

THE usual prize-distribution ceremony here was held in the middle hall of the Taluka Gujerati School yesterday evening, when prizes to deserving pupils of the Anglo-Vernacular and the Girls' Schools, the Sanskrit Pathsala, the Taluka Guzerati and the Grant-in-aid Schools were distributed by H. H. the Rana Saheb, the Administrator Rao Bahadur Pandit presiding. The visitors began to arrive at 4-30 p.m., and by about 5 p.m. the hall was nearly filled. Amongst those present were to be noticed H. H. the Rana Saheb, Rao Bahadur S. P. Pandit, the Administrator, Kumar Sri Bhavsingjee, the Heir-apparent, Mr. J. J. B. Benson, the State Engineer, Mr. Thakordas, the Chief Judge, and other Officers of the State and leading men of the town. The rooms adjoining to the hall were occupied by girls and boys, decked in their holiday attire. The proceedings being commenced, the following report was read by Mr. Ranchhordas N. Jivrajani, Head-Master, Anglo-Vernacular School :—

"Your Highness, Rao Bahadur Pandit, and Gentlemen,—It gives me much pleasure to-day to read a report of the results and progress of the different schools of Porbandar, examined this year by the Assistant and the Deputy Educational Inspectors. I shall begin with my own school, *viz.*, the Porbandar Anglo-Vernacular School. It teaches up to the 4th English Standard and was examined by Mr. M. A. Turkhad, Assistant Educational Inspector, Kattyawar. 51 pupils were presented for the examination, of whom 30 passed under all heads, the 4th Standard passing 7 out of 7, the 3rd 6 out of 8, the 2nd 7 out of 10, and the 1st 10 out of 26. I quote below the Assistant Educational Inspector's remarks about my schools, which speak for themselves :—"From the result of the Anglo-Vernacular School in the examination held by me this year, my impression is that Mr. Ranchordas' own work is good, and the progress of the whole school is fairly good. The weak result of the last class can be attributed to frequent change of the master of that class." The number on the roll at the time of examination this year was 60 against 53 of last year, a circumstance which evidences that English education is becoming more and more popular amongst the people. It is also worthy of note that there are four Mahomedans and two Koli pupils now learning in my school, while there were none about a year ago. The school has a small but fairly well-organised cricket club. With the kind help of the State I have been able to foster amongst my pupils a taste for outdoor exercise, and it is pleasant to report that many of them take very kindly to the games of cricket and foot-ball. A monthly cricket fee of half-an-anna is moreover levied from them, which serves as a supplement to the annual State grant. The want of a good gymnasium teacher is, however, very keenly felt, and it will be a great boon to the school when one is supplied by the State. I have moreover endeavoured, with the help of the students' private library and my school library, to kindle in my pupils a desire to read extra English and Gujerati books of an easy edifying character. They now read with great interest such books as Sandford and Merton, Æsops' Fables, Robinson Crusoe, Lamb's Tales, and Moral Class Book. The number of such books in the school library is, however, very small, and requires to be enlarged. It is perhaps unnecessary to state that story books of the above stamp and more to improve the heart as well as the head of the juvenile reader than any cut-and-dried lectures on morality. There were three changes in my school staff during the past year. My second assistant having got a place of Rs. 20 in the Morvi State went on one year's leave without pay in February last, and two monitors, who were successively appointed in July, 1890, and September, 1891, got clerkships in the Porbandar State, and resigned. In connection with my school I have now little to say beyond requesting that the help which has been liberally accorded to it in past years will be continued in future, and that a new building, which, as I understand is under contemplation, for it, will be supplied before long. I now pass on to the Taluka Gujerati and other schools examined by Mr. Chhelshanker N. Joshipara, Deputy Educational Inspector, Prant Sorath. The Taluka School is the leading Vernacular school in the town. It teaches up to the 6th or the highest Gujerati Standard. This year it passed 141 boys out of 269 against 178 out of 241, the number presented last year. The results of this year are inferior to last year's, but the school has made progress numerically, the number of pupils on the roll being 326 this year against 291 last year. Attached to the Taluka School there is a gymnasium for the physical training of boys, which is well utilised. And it is a lovely sight of an evening to see the scholars turn dumb-bells and perform other gymnastic exercises in the school compound. Next comes the Sanskrit Patshala, which is maintained as a private institution by the State. Last year the member on the roll was 27 ; this year it is 21. Two months ago, in conjunction with Mr. Chhelshanker, I examined some of the scholars in reading and grammar, and found them well drilled in both by the Sastriji. The Sastri has evidently an uphill work to do, as the materials he has to deal with are very raw. I noticed some of the scholars had learnt the rules and declensions mechanically, and they often failed to give correct answers when I somewhat varied the usual method of putting questions. The advanced students read Kalidas, Raghuvansa, Kumar Sambhavas, Bana's Kadambari, and other classical Sanskrit books, but they do not seem able to discuss the literary value or merits of these works or much to appreciate and enjoy them, a defect which is perhaps to be traced to their not learning mathematics and other subjects, which exercise and develop the thinking faculties. As the whole system is, however, at fault, the Sastriji or his pupils are not much to blame in the matter. The girls' school contains 181 girls this year against 167 last year, showing that the prejudice against female education is fast wearing away, and that the people are becoming more and more alive to their duty of educating their daughters. The percentage of passed pupils this year is 64 against 79 last year. The first assistant of the Porbandar Girls' School and that of the Jamnagar Girls' School were mutually transferred during the year, and the change has been in the interests of the Porbandar school. A girl has moreover been lately employed as monitor on a salary of Rs. 2 to teach the infant class. But there is still need of one able hand for the efficient working of the school. The best thanks of the girls' school committee are due to Mrs. Turkhad, who kindly took the trouble of examining the needle-work of the school, and of judging the Mrs. Lely Prizes for the five girls who are to-day to receive them. These prizes are a fitting memorial of the interest, which Mrs. Lely took in the affairs of the school. The school by-the-bye, requires a more suitable building than the present one, and it is a matter for rejoicing that is in a fair way of being shortly supplied by the State. Mr. Devchand's school, which is now the leading grant-in-aid-school in Porbandar, presented 110 pupils for examination this year, and passed 43 under all heads. He has lately been confining his efforts to the teaching of the lower Gujerati standards. He is willing, however, as he says, to engage trained teachers if permission is granted him to teach the 4th and the 5th standards, now prescribed, and to present pupils for examination under those standards. Mr. Jadavji Vasanji's grant-in-aid schools registered like the foregoing under Chapter V., presented 67 pupils at the examination, and passed 10. It is under the management of one Devidas Amardas, who attributes the weak result of the school to his, having been in charge of it for four months only. Then there is Jadavji Bhara's School, which is registered under Chapter VI. of the grant-in-aid code. It is not required to prepare boys according to the standard, but this year it did prepare and present them under the standards and passed 17 out of 55. The school is yet in its infancy, and requires careful nurturing. Lastly, there is Virji Ranji's indigenous school, which should here be referred to. The proprietor and the manager Virji, who is a cripple, receives from the Porbandar State a monthly grant of Rs. 4 as an encouragement to his school. The Deputy Educational Inspectors have from time to time made favourable remarks about him and his work in the Visitors' Book of the school. And indeed the poor and infirm proprietor deserves to be helped in his patient efforts in the cause of primary education. Such briefly told, is a report of the results and efficiency of the above schools of Parbandar. I have now only to request you to listen to a few pieces of recitation which my pupils and the pupils of other schools have prepared. But before concluding, I should tender my warmest thanks to your Highness, to Rao Bahadur Pandit, and to the gentlemen who have to-day attended this gathering, and whose presence has contributed not a little to make it a success. The Gujerati translation of it being also read, the pupils of the different schools went through a select programme of English, Sanskrit, and Gujerati recitations, which were much appreciated. The scholars of the Sanskrit Pathsala recited Sanskrit verses. Recitations over, the prizes were distributed by H. H. the Rana Saheb to the girls and boys.

The Administrator then addressed the meeting. He expressed himself well pleased with the report and recitations and was glad to notice from the figures given in the report that most of the schools had numerically progressed during the year. He rejoiced to see that the Anglo-Vernacular School had increased its numbers on the roll and that the results were satisfactory. He referred to the Assistant Educational Inspector's favourable remarks in connection with the results of the school. He asked the teachers of the school to pay increased attention to the English pronounciation of the boys. He said he was no great judge of English pronounciation, and that for those whose mother-tongue was not English, it was no easy matter to acquire correct pronounciation and the art of laying proper stress wherever required. These were the stumbling-blocks of natives and others learning English. He went on to say, however, that if there was any age at which correct pronounciation of a foreign language was easy to learn, it was during early life, and therefore teachers should direct special efforts to the teaching of correct pronouncation to their young charges. Referring to the school-building he said that the Anglo-Vernacular school was badly off as regarded accommodation, and that as soon as the New Hospital Building was ready he would, after suitable repairs, hand over the present dispensary building to be utilised by the school. The Taluka Gujerati School would then get the upper storey, consisting of two rooms, now used by the Anglo-Vernacular School, and would also be provided with two or four more rooms for its better accommodation. Though he noticed a falling off in the number of scholars learning in the Sanskrit Pathsala, he was glad to see that it had made satisfactory progress under the management of the Sastri, Mr Harihar. He had examined the pupils of the Pathsala once or twice. and had been well pleased. The defect observed by him last year, *i.e.*, that the students did not pronounce Sanskrit as distinctly and as correctly as Dekkani boys, was less observed by him this year. The pupils, he said, laboured under certain disadvantages no doubt, as they did not learn geography, history, arithmetic, and other subjects taught elsewhere, but there was no help for it. Their progress in Sanskrit was good, and he intended founding scholarships to the total value of Rs. 15 per month to encourage regular attendance and to help deserving students. He added that the scholarships should be given by the Sastri to deserving students, irrespective of their being rich or poor. Lastly, he referred, in commendatory terms which were well deserved, to the recitations of the Sanskrit scholars. The girls' school next shared his attention. He could not go to the whole length of saying that prejudice against female education was fast wearing away but he noticed with pleasure the increased interest shown by the people in the education of their daughters. The present building of the girls' school was, he said, neither commodious nor well ventilated, and that, with the help of Mr. J. J. B. Benson, the State Engineer, he hoped soon to be able to provide a new, commodious and handsome building for the school at a cost of Rs. 6,000 to the State. Lastly, he dealt with the grant-in-aid schools. He was sorry that the pupils of the Mahomedan Madressa were not and could not be present to receive prizes ; for this regrettable circumstance he could neither blame the State that awarded prizes nor the pupils who would receive them. The blame was to be laid to the door of either their parents or their teachers. The state did not feel any particular desire to stop the grant of any aided school and keep it down or to show undue favour to funded schools and high exalt them. But when it was seen that the object with which pecuniary assistance was rendered to these aided schools was far from being fulfilled, owing to the incompetency or waywardness of those in charge of the schools, the State could not feel bound to continue such help any longer. Schools were maintained for the education, moral and intellectual, of boys and girls, and not merely to support teachers. The grant-in-aid school-masters should not look askance at the funded schools or at the money spent by the State after them. They were being maintained as model institutions, to which the grant-in-aid schools should endeavour to make nearer and nearer approaches in point of numbers, progress, and efficiency. The grants to them would be in proportion to the success achieved by them in such endeavours. The State meant always to deal with them impartially, and that it was ever ready to help them as much as with justice it could do. The schoolmasters moreover should not bother their heads with what did not concern their schools and school affairs, but should rather concentrate their efforts in raising the efficiency and status of their schools, which would be recognised and rewarded. He wound up by expressing a hope that all that had attended were pleased with the report, recitations, and the distribution of prizes. But before sitting down he most warmly thanked his Highness the Rana Saheb for kindly giving away the prizes, and the other gentlemen who had taken the trouble to attend the gathering. And after the usual distribution of attar, *pan supari*, &c., liberal supply of garlands and flowers, the meeting dispersed amid loud and prolonged cheers.

MILITARY NEWS.

SANCTION has been accorded to the grant of staff pay at Rs. 150 per mensem to the second class station staff officers at Poona, Mhow, and Kamptee, and to their office expenses being borne by the State.

THERE will be another vacancy in the Military Accounts Department on the 12th of August, by Colonel F. W. Major, Military Accountant, 1st Grade Pay Examiner, Poona, vacating his appointment under the age clause.

THE Government of India have decided that artificers attached to arsenals, and lascars and artificers attached to Ordnance factories (permanent and extra) and their families, residing in cantonments, shall be exempted from the payment of latrine fees.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL J. GATACRE, C. B., commanding the Nagpore District, who has been for some time at Mahahleshwar and Poona on special duty in connection with the reorganisation of the Bombay Army, having completed the duty, has returned to Kamptee.

THE Government of India have also ruled that *all* recognised public followers sent from India for service in the province of Burma, shall receive free passage by rail and river steamer to and from the port of embarkation in Burma when proceeding on or returning on sick leave to India.

THE Reservist course of target practice will be as follows :—1st Period.—1st day—7 rounds standing at 200, and 7 rounds kneeling at 300 yards. 2nd day—7 rounds sitting at 500 yards. 3rd day—7 rounds at 700 and 7 at 800 yards, in any position.—2nd Period.—4th day—5 volleys by sections at 500, and 5 at 600 yards. 5th day—5 rapid section volleys at 400 yards, and 5 at 300—5 rounds rapid independent firing at 200 yards. Field Practices.—6th day—10 rounds skirmishing, 700 to 200 yards. 7th day—10 rounds field firing. Total 80 rounds.

THERE being many Senior Apothecaries in India of the opinion that the grant to them of commissioned rank placed them on an equality with the combatant officers of her Majesty's army, they will not be pleased to learn that the Secretary of State for India has decided that the Royal Warrant of 19th July 1890 did not confer honorary rank on the apothecaries of the Indian service, but merely provided that they should rank as honorary Captains and honorary Lieutenants for purpose of precedence and other advantages attached to military rank.

BEGINNING with the 1st of April 1893, the Native Infantry reservists will be put through a modified course of musketry. As an outcome of the Committee which was assembled to consider the subject, the Commander-in-Chief recommended that the Native Infantry reserves should be trained in Musketry to the following extent : (1) That 80 rounds of ball cartridge be allowed annually to each reservist up for his month's training ; (2) that 50 rounds of blank cartridge be supplied to each reservist for practice ; (3) that the sum of one anna per bull's eye be allowed for the encouragement of merit in individual firing, and a prize of ten rupees per 100 reservists for the best section trained in collective practices ; (4) and that the provision of extra butts at depot centres where range accommodation is deficient, be dealt with as occasion arises. The Government of India has sanctioned the adoption of the above proposals.

A DISCLAIMER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your to-day's issue, under the report of the proceedings of the Parsee Chief Matrimonial Court, I have been inadvertently described as a defaulting delegate. That your readers may be no longer misled by this inaccuracy, I shall be much obliged if you will permit me to state that I have not the honour of being a delegate of the Parsee M. Court, and that the honour which has been so liberally thrust upon me by your paper belongs to Dastur Darashah Rustomjee Sanjana, the Parsee High-Priest of Kalyan, and not to me.—Yours, &c.,

DARAB DASTUR PESHOTAN SANJANA.

July, 2.

THE authorities of the East India Railway have ruled that Exhibits booked to Simla Fine Arts Exhibition, returned to the senders or sent to the Poona Exhibition, will be charged over that line at first class goods rate on a certificate being produced from the Honorary Secretary of the Simla Fine Arts Exhibition subject to the condition of the articles being allowed to be carried by goods train only, and the railway being exempted from all liability for loss of, or damage to them, by the senders signing risk notes to that effect.

COURT-MARTIAL ON A NAVAL OFFICER.

AT Honkong, on the 16th ult., a Court-martial was held on board the Victor Emanuel ; Captain Castle, of the Leander, presided, and the following officers constituted the Court :—Commander Goodrich, "Victor Emanuel ;" Lieut. Commander Ingram, "Peacock ;" Lieut. Commander Tufnel, Firebrand ;" and Lieut." Paget, "Victor Emanuel-The Commodore's Secretary acted as Judge-Advocate. William Hayes, surgeon of the Porpoise, was charged with intoxication on board that ship, on the 10th inst., in Hongkong harbour. H. F. Aplin, first lieutenant, stated that the prisoner was ashore on the afternoon of the day named, and returned on board about six o'clock. As he was going to his cabin witness noticed that prisoner could not walk straight, and found that he was drunk. On being accused, prisoner denied it, and witness sent him below under arrest. Prisoner admitted the offence, and speaking to his good character ever since he joined the service he produced testimonials from his former commanders—Royal Adelaide, 1884 ; Himalaya, 1888 ; Cordelia, 1889 ; Himalaya, 1890 ; Victor Emanuel, 1890 ; and Porpoise, 1891. All stated that he served efficiently and steadily, and no fault was recorded against him. Prisoner had been a total abstainer for a long time. The Court, after deliberation, delivered the following finding :—"The prisoner having pleaded guilty, the Court considers that the charge has been proved and sentences the prisoner to be deprived of all seniority, and to be dismissed the service.

FIGHTING IN SHANLAND.

A RANGOON telegram says:—A press note issued by the local Government says that on the 25th instant a dacoit leader, called Minlaung, with about 300 followers, attacked Lwekaw, in the Southern Shan states. Tidings of his purpose had been received, and Lieutenant Nightingale, with a force of sepoys, awaited them outside the town. The fighting began at four in the morning, and by dawn the attackers were put to rout, and were pursued for six miles by sepoys. Four followers of Minlaung are known to have been killed and two were captured. Three sepoys were injured, one severely. An officer and 65 sepoys have been sent from Fort Steadman to reinforce the Lwekaw garrison.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In.	Byculla. Cts.	Esp'lde. In.	Esp'lde. Cts.	Fort. In.	Fort. Cts.	Colaba In.	Colaba Cts.
Previously registered	12	3	11	80	12	10	13	41
Saturday, July 2	0	54	0	67	0	85	0	66
Sunday, July 3	0	16	0	14	0	13	0	17
Total	12	73	12	61	13	8	14	24
Total fall to 3rd July, 1891	21	99	15	98	16	64	15	48
Total fall to 3rd July, 1890	31	64	37	7	32	45	25	74

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m. ; at the Esplanade and Fort from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m. ; and at Colaba from 6 am. to 6 a.m.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A. M., ON SATURDAY, THE 2ND OF JULY, 1892.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature (32°) and also to the sea level.

2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Rate per hour.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	RAINFALL. Since 1st July to date.	RAINFALL. Variation, 1st July to date.
Delhi	29·561	E	2	102·5	84·6	57	..	0·82	—3·86
Agra	29·556	N W	5	103·0	85·9	60	..	0·69	—2·72
Cawnpore	29·601	S E	4	103·0	82·1	71	..	3·35	..
Allahabad	29·540	E N E	4	101·4	85·7	63	..	4·11	—1·32
Jhansi	29·539	N N W	4	101·5	86·2	48	..	4·17	—0·70
Jacobabad	29·566	N W	8	111·3	78·7	62	0·81	1·08	+1·06
Karachi	29·563	W S W	11	94·5	83·7	75	..	..	—0·19
Ajmere	29·585	N W	9	95·8	81·5	51	..	0·68	—2·14
Deesa	29·605	S S E	13	104·9	83·7	57	..	0·29	—2·00
Rajkot	29·616	W N W	12	102·9	78·5	74	..	2·73	—3·05
Veraval	29·639	W S W	10	88·6	83·2	80	..	1·78	...
Neemuch	29·535	W	12	101·8	82·6	56	...	1·09	—3·10
Indore	29·602	W S W	5	100·1	75·6	61	...	5·13	—2·55
Saugor	29·572	S W	5	97·4	80·1	54	...	2·07	—4·95
Jubbulpore	29·654	S S E	5	95·0	79·6	80	..	4·67	—6·39
Hoshangabad	29·620	Calm.	3	101·5	81·5	68	0·01	5·63	—3·77
Khandwa	29·628	W	5	100·2	83·3	57	..	4·58	—2·49
Raipur	29·655	W S W	6	84·9	74·0	89	0·46	8·00	—4·83
Nagpur	29·632	W S W	8	95·4	75·8	79	1·22	7·39	—3·46
Amraoti	29·617	W S W	4	90·9	75·8	81	0·26	6·06	—2·44
Akola	29·637	N W	5	98·3	76·8	76	0·23	6·95	+0·36
Surat	29·624	W	L	96·2	81·1	80	...	13·08	+3·33
Malegaon	29·668	W	6	97·4	78·1	72	..	6·00	+0·32
Bombay	29·666	S E	9	87·8	81·2	84	0·22	13·96	—8·69
Poona	29·687	Calm.	8	94·5	74·3	74	..	5·89	+1·11
Sholapur	29·701	W S W	6	88·7	72·0	86	0·52	8·02	+0·33
Ratnagiri	29·676	E S E	7	85·9	78·4	87	0·04	40·40	+6·34
Belgaum	29·698	Calm.	[illegible]	84·3	68·8	84	..	6·67	—1·71
Goa	29·718	S	6	85·1	78·1	84	0·01	23·35	..
Karwar	29·708	Calm.	1	85·7	76·7	89	0·06	25·82	—15·98
Mangalore	29·744	N N W	3	85·8	76·4	89	0·53	19·51	—20·02
Calicut	29·790	S W	11	85·7	75·1	94	1·40	17·06	—19·06
Cochin	29·787	N E	M	85·2	73·7	91	1·70	24·50	—7·03
Bangalore	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...
Secunderabad	29·685	Calm.	6	96·7	72·9	80	0·69	6·40	+1·25
Masuliptm.	29·671	S S E	4	95·1	79·6	85	..	7·79	+2·06
Bellary	29·697	Calm.	5	95·9	73·9	77	..	5·49	+3·72
Cuddapah	29·672	S S W	..	87·6	80·9	64	..	9·42	+5·86
Madras	29·678	W	10	95·2	76·2	70	0·80	4·22	+1·43
Coimbatore	29·748	S W	3	87·8	72·3	98	0·03	1·86	+0·23
Trichinopoly	29·715	Calm.	5	97·1	74·8	91	0·58	3·68	+2·03
Negapatam	29·680	W	7	94·0	73·7	83	0·91	2·19	—0·15
Colombo	29·733	N W	12	86·0	79·5	83	..	6·70	+1·57

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

Bombay local rainfall : J. J. H. = 0·80 (11·20) ; E. G. H. = 0·85 (12·87) ; G. T. H. = 0·67 (12·47) ; C. P. = 0·22 (15·96).

SUMMARY.

With the exception of a rapid rise at Jacobabad and a brisk fall at Deesa and Karwar, the barometer has changed irregularly and by moderate or small amounts only. Highest readings are recorded on and off the Malabar Coast and lowest at Jhansi and Allahabad. Gradients are steep over a portion of the Central and North-West Provinces and moderate or slight over the rest of the country. Pressure reads above the normal in Sind and the Punjab and at Deesa, Neemuch, Jubalpore, Raipur and Akola, and below it elsewhere. A southerly to south-easterly wind has again appeared on the West Coast, while elsewhere the prevailing winds are from the east, south-east, south-west and north-west. The force has been moderate to fresh at Calicut, Deesa, Rajkot, Neemuch and Veraval. This morning, the wind velocity was 16 miles an hour at Rajkot, 14 at Ajmere, 12 at Allahabad and Neemuch, 10 at Khandwa, Raipur and Jubulpore. Except at Sholapur, Masulipatam, Madras, Coimbatore and Negapatam, the maximum temperature continues to be in excess of the average everywhere. The highest maximum was 111° at Jacobabad. Nights are rather cool at Jacobabad, Raipur, Bellary, Madras, Trichinopoly and Negapatam, and more or less hot in other districts. The lowest temperature last night occurred at Belgaum (69°). Humidity changes are irregular and the skies are cloudy to overcast in all districts except Rajputana and Central India and at Rajkot, where they are free from clouds. Over an inch of rain has fallen at Cochin, Calicut and Nagpur, and light to moderate showers at Negapatam, Trichinopoly, Coimbatore, Madras, Secunderabad, Mangalore, Karwar, Goa, Ratnagiri, Sholapur, Bombay, Akola, Amraoti, Raipur, Hoshangabad and Jacobabad. The abnormal barometric depression in the neighbourhood of Colombo remains nearly stationary and shows a tendency to move northwards along the West Coast. The weather is hence squally and unsettled on and off the whole of the West Coast and in Ceylon. The monsoon gradient on the Malabar Coast is fairly normal to-day, while that between Karwar and Bombay is about ½ its average strength ; conditions are, therefore, very favourable for rain on the Malabar Coast, while light to moderate showers are only likely to the north of Karwar. In the Madras Presidency and Berar, the air is damp and very cloudy, and local showers may be expected. In the Central Provinces and at the inland stations in the Bombay Presidency, local scattered showers only are probable.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

A REMARK has been made by a contemporary as to the possibility of the Intelligence Branch of the Quartermaster-General's Department degenerating into a mere map-making office. This, it is said, will be avoided by the changes recently made. As a matter of fact, writes the *Pioneer*, the branch under Colonel Woodthorpe's management had carefully been kept to its proper duty of compiling and collating intelligence received. The Drawing Office of the Survey Department was moved from Dehra Dunn to Simla, for the express purpose of map-making, so as to relieve Intelligence Officers from this class of work. The arrangement has worked admirably, and has resulted in the saving of much valuable time, both to the Survey Department and the Intelligence Branch.

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UNIVERSITY EXAMINERSHIPS.

IT is hereby notified that at a MEETING to be held on the 5th August, the SYNDICATE will proceed to make appointments to the various University Examinerships for the current year, when they will be glad to consider any applications that may have been forwarded to the undersigned on or before the 25th July, at 2 p.m. Particulars with regard to the Examinership may be obtained on application to this office.

By order,
D. MACDONALD, M.D., B.Sc., C.M.,
University Registrar.
University Office, Bombay, 30th June 1892.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, JULY 2.

REUTER's financial telegram from London of last evening's date reports Consols ⅛ per cent. lower, at 96¾; but Indian Sterling loan was unchanged at 107½; and there had been no further movement in the open discount market. The price of Bar Silver was 1-16d. higher, at 40 3-16d. per oz.; but Silver Securities were unchanged in each denomination; and in New York, the metal was still quoted at 88 cents per oz., with demand Exchange on London unaltered at 4·88½ dollars. The United States Treasury bought yesterday 359,000 ounces of Silver, at 88·20 to 88·25 cents per oz. The Indian Council made an extra allotment of 5 lakhs of Bills on Calcutta, 1s. 3 15-32d., which shows an advance of 1-16d. on Wednesday's regular allotment rate for Bills. The Exchange Banks' buying rate on India, at 30 days' sight, remained at 1s. 3 3-16d. French Rentes in Paris were ¼ per cent. lower, at 98¾; Paris Exchange on London was a shade easier, at fcs. 25·17½.

To-day, a further advance of 1-16d. per oz. has taken place in the price of Silver in London, at 40¼d.; but no further advices are to hand from New York, that market being closed for holidays till Tuesday.

The Wheat Market was steady at a decline of 1d. per cental, both in No. 1 Soft White and White Delhi on the spot in Liverpool at 6s. 7d. and 6s. 4d. per cental, Ex Quay, respectively. The total quantity of Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom yesterday was 2,420,000 quarters or 120,000 quarter less than was upon the water a week ago. Linseed was dull, but 39s. 6d. per quarter, Ex-Quay, was still the price of Bombay Seed to arrive.

Cotton in Liverpool closed quiet, last evening; Surats quiet; and Arrivals flat, the day's Sales summing up 7,000 bales, inclusive of 400 East Indians. Spot prices were all unaltered; but American Arrivals were 3-64d. lower, the extreme quotations being 3 59-64d. for July and July August deliveries, and 4 5-64d. for November December. The day's Imports were 13,000 bales. The Manchester Market was quiet.

This afternoon, the Liverpool Market closed in favour of buyers; Surats quiet; and Arrivals dull; but with both spot and arrival prices unchanged. The Sales are 5,000 bales, including 400 East Indians. The day's Imports are 7,000 bales.

There was less doing in Cotton in Liverpool during the week ending yesterday than in that preceding, the total Sales having been 5,000 bales less, at 35,000 bales (including 1,000 East Indians) and the amount forwarded to consumers 3,000 bales less, at 45,000 bales. The Imports were 6,000 bales heavier, at 48,000 bales. The total Stock had diminished by 19,000 bales; but it was still heavier by 436,000 bales than at the same time last year, and by 714,000 bales than in 1890. The total Visible Supply for all Europe had fallen off during the week by 110,000 bales, while of Surats there were 46,000 bales less in sight; the total Supply still showing an increase of 1,014,000 bales as compared with the figures given below for last year, and of 1,760,000 bales as against those for 1890; and the Supply of East Indian Cotton a decrease of 51,000 bales and 161,000 bales, respectively, in the same comparison. The spot price of American Cotton in Liverpool had declined 1-16d. during the week, and Arrivals 3-64 to 5-64d. per lb., the former showing a decline of 9-16d. and of 2 7-16d. compared with the rate ruling last year, and the year before, respectively, at the same time.

The price of ready Mid.-Uplands in New York remained at 7⅝ cents per lb. yesterday; but September Futures were 5 points lower, at 7·28 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 1,000 bales making the week's total 3,000 bales more than in the corresponding week last year, and 14,000 bales greater than in 1890; the total figures now showing an increase of 138,000 bales, and 1,246,000 bales as against those in 1891 and 1890, respectively, for the same period; while the stock at the Ports was yesterday 255,000 bales and 425 bales heavier, in the same comparison. The New York market is closed to-day for holidays.

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1892.	1891.	1890.
Week's receipts	16,000	13,000	2,000
" exports to U. Kingdom	28,000	21,000	8,000
" " Continent	21,000	7,000	3,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept. '91	6,987,000	6,849,000	5,741,000
" exports to U. K. do.	3,235,000	3,243,000	2,749,000
" " to Continent do.	2,473,000	2,416,000	2,022,000
" Stock in the Ports	516,000	285,000	115,000

The total Visible Supply of Cotton for all Europe, on the 1st instant, affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1892.	1891.	1890.
Total supply of all kinds	3,430,000	2,415,100	1,670,360
" " Surats	423,000	474,270	583,630

For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—

Stock in Liverpool	1,590,000	1,154,350	876,720
" London	9,000	16,000	12,000
American afloat	40,000	30,000	12,000
East Indian "	30,000	20,000	55,000
Total	1,669,000	1,220,350	955,270
Price of Mid.-Americans	4d.	4 9-16d.	6 7-16d.
" Good Dhollera	3 7-16d.	3¾d.	4⅝d.
Difference	9-16d.	15-16d.	1 13-16d.

Our local Cotton Market has been extremely dull to-day, though, in the absence of business to test prices, quotations are given as before. Nothing whatever has been done for export; and the only purchase by the Mills, which has transpired, is that of 150 bales of Cutchgaum, at Rs. 172 per candy.

WHEAT has been taken to only a small extent by shippers, in a quiet market, and on the basis of previous rates.

Seeds have also been quiet in tone, and a small business has been reported. *Linseed* is half an anna per cwt. lower, at Rs. 7-2-0 to Rs. 7-4-6 per cwt., other descriptions being unchanged in value.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:

Cotton	1,374	bales.
Wheat	16,655	cwts.
Linseed	6,333	"
Rapeseed	5,905	"
Poppyseed	1,098	"
Groundnuts	1,075	"
Castorseed	533	"

FREIGHTS are quiet and unchanged; but no fresh business has transpired to-day to test quotations.

EXCHANGE opened the same for Bank remittance, *viz*, 1s. 3 13-16d. for Telegraphic, and 1s. 3 7-16d. for Demand; and 1s. 3 9-16d. for three months' sight Credits. A small amount of Telegraphic, for forward transfer, was reported to have been done; but at 1s. 3 9-16d. for Credits we have heard of nothing offering, and the market closed quiet as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3 7-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 3 13-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 3 15-32d.	"
Credits do.	1s. 3 9-16d.	"
Francs do.	1·63½	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been weak and declining and rates for Fours, both for Money and Account, receded to 107⅛. Before the close, however, a rally took place, and the final quotation was 107¼, with a quiet feeling in the market. For 4½ per Cents 107 is now the price.

SHARES are neglected, the tone of the market being very quiet, and quotations unchanged for Scrip of all kinds.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 3rd July, 1892.

(Difference in longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Teheran	3	1	16 p.m.	0	54
Suez	3	7	20 p.m.	1	39

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours, ending 8 p.m. on 3rd July, 1892.

—	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum. H.	M.
From Calcutta	..	21	—	7
" Kurrachee	..	16	—	1
" Madras	..	24	—	1

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT, JULY 2.

10 p.m.	80·7

SUNDAY, 3.

6 a.m.	81·4
10 a.m.	85·2
2 p.m.	87·5
4 p.m.	85·3

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATHS.

D'ALMEIDA—July 3, at Bandora, at her son's residence, Mrs. Rita Marianna, relict of the late Luis M. D'Almeida, of Messrs. Forbes, Forbes and Co., and mother of M. J. D. D'Almeida, Stamp Office, aged 75 years and fifteen days. The funeral will take place at 8 o'clock this (Monday) morning. Friends will please accept this intimation.—R. I. P.

ENTEE—July 3, at the residence of Mr. Dadabhoy Bomonjee Jeejeebhoy, Parel, Bai Pirozbai, widow of the late Mr. Ruttonjee Jehangirjee Entee, and daughter of Sett Dinshawjee Dadabhoy Sawyer. Funeral this (Monday) morning, at 7 o'clock.

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

HAVELOCK—June 13, at Ealing, the wife of Col Havelock late Madras S C, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

MOORHEAD—SWANSTON—June 11, at St Lawrence's church, Cowley, Middlesex, Rebecca May, daughter of Major-General W O Swanston, Madras Staff Corps, to Thomas Dawson Moorhead, Assistant Commissioner of Customs, under the Chinese Government.

DEATHS.

DASHWOOD—June 11, at Sonning Berks, H W Dashwood, Indian Civil Service, aged 61.

LECKY—April 23, on board s.s. Pegu, homeward bound, Annie, wife of Capt A V Lecky, Prome, Burmah, and daughter of late Capt W Sevenoaks, of Rangoon, Burmah.

MAITLAND—May 14, at Sagain, Upper Burmah, Reginald, son of late G G Maitland, age 27.

SIMSON—June 6, G S Simson, late Major, Madras Cavalry, son of late G Simson, late of Pitcorthie and Brunton, Fifeshire, aged 68.

SMITH—June 8, at Laugharne, South Wales, Amy Charlotte, wife of F W Smith, and daughter of late Sir J W Kaye, K C S I, aged 45.

WHISH—On the 14th inst, at 1, Leyburn-terrace, Dover, Major Charles Wm Francis Whish (retired list), Madras Army, aged 74.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, JULY 4, 1892.

PARLIAMENT was dissolved on Wednesday, and on Saturday a number of unopposed borough elections were held, and certain well-known members returned to the new Parliament. Amongst the first is the ex-Speaker Mr. Peel. Sir William Holdsworth, Sir Algernon Borthwick, and Sir Michael Hicks-Beach are also in this list. So is Mr. Henniker Heaton, Sir Edward Watkin, and Sir John Lubbock. The first telegram records the unopposed return of five Conservatives, and an equal number of Liberal Unionists, while the Liberals number five only, giving so far a Unionist majority of two to one. The difficulty of forming a forecast of the final result of the elections is however strikingly exemplified in a leader on the subject of the then approaching dissolution in the *Times* of the 4th ultimo. Adverting to the fact that it was a peculiarity of the Dissolution that men of all parties were equally anxious to hasten it by every means in their power, and that "'twere well it were done quickly" was the universal feeling, the leading journal says: "Possibly this general desire to get the contest over is not unconnected with the equally general uncertainty about the result. It would be difficult to point to any General Election, the near approach of which has done so little to clear up doubt, or define the conditions of the struggle. We might go further and say that as the actual contest approaches uncertainty increases alike as to the issues on which it will turn, and as to the result which is to emerge from the confusion." The journal which expended nearly a quarter of a million of money in the endeavour to support the party with whose interests it had identified itself, then goes on to say that the Unionists "always admitted that they might sustain a temporary reverse at the Elections." Many Liberals who have not been equally candid have been quite as dubious as to the results of the appeal to the country. The fact is that the two historical parties formerly labelled Whigs and Tories and for half a century past Liberals and Conservatives, no longer cover the whole ground; new interests have sprung up which have to be taken into account; strange currents and unsuspected shoals baffle the experience of the most careful pilots. What with the demands of labour for a diminution of the hours of work, and an increased share of the profits, and the growing influence of the Socialists whose claims are still more disconcerting, it has become very difficult indeed to forecast the issue of a General Election in which over six millions of electors vote by ballot.

THE long-pending and costly litigation between the Government of Hyderabad and Sirdar Diler Jung has been brought to a close by a compromise the terms of which were published in these columns on Friday last. In November, 1890, a suit was instituted in the Bombay High Court by the plaintiff State against the Sirdar, and the facts relied upon were set forth in great detail. It is not necessary now to go minutely over well-trodden ground, for the revelations made in 1888 before the Committee of the House of Commons, in which Mr. Labouchere was the central figure, are not yet forgotten. In 1881 the first Sir Salar Jung, who was then Minister, authorised the defendant, to proceed to Bombay to enter into communication with Mr. Winter and others, in regard to a project for converting the Nizam's State Railway into a Company, and building a new line to Chanda. Abdul Huq, as he then was, agreed with Mr. Winter that he was himself to have a quarter share in any concession procured by the contemplated Syndicate. A little later, a proposal to combine with the Railway project a concession for working the minerals in the Nizam's Dominions was broached by Mr. Winter, and was entertained at first by Sir Salar Jung. It was, however, decided to postpone the mining concession until the Railway Company was floated. This was effected in London by the Sirdar, who obtained for himself the £100,000 set aside to defray the cost of promotion in London. A letter of Sir Salar Jung, stating that he would have "no objection to your receiving any remuneration on the railway and mining schemes with which they (the promoters) may reward your services, and that I shall consider whatever you receive from them as merely your due" was held to cover this reward for successful exertions in floating the railway. But the plaintiff State contended that the Minister did not contemplate the contingency of the Sirdar himself becoming one of the concessionaires in the mining scheme. The Sirdar, on the other hand, in his pleas, maintains that he informed Sir Salar Jung of his intention, and received permission. What is certain is that Sir Salar Jung ultimately agreed to a proposal laid before him on the part of Mr. W. C. Watson of the London Stock Exchange and a Mr. J. Stewart by the Sirdar for a concession of a mining monopoly in the Nizam's Dominions. A Limited Liability Company was to be formed in London with a capital of not less than one million sterling, to which they should be at liberty to transfer the rights, privileges, and obligations of the concessionaires. The Company, was to undertake the immediate expenditure of £100,000 in the development and working of mines. There was a further condition that the mining company should guarantee to provide the railway company with a mineral traffic equal to one per cent. on its capital.

In 1883 Sir Salar Jung died, before the concession was granted. His son, the second Sir Salar Jung, insisted, before signing the concession in 1885, that the first issue of shares, should not be for less instance than £150,000, and this proposal the Government of India approved. In the concession as signed, the words, "first issue," which had formed part of the revised Draft returned by the Government of India, did not appear—an omission which had remarkable results. The Hyderabad (Deccan) Mining Company, Limited, was registered in London in July, 1886, Messrs. Watson, Stewart, Winter, Hemmerde, Batten, Pearce, and Milne, signing the Memorandum of Association for one share each. Mr. Pearce was Mr. Watson's clerk. The first meeting of the company was held on the 10th August following, and Mr. G. H. M. Batten being made chairman, and two of the others his co-directors, the directorate adopted an agreement to take over the concession for 85,000 fully paid up shares of £10 each. The remaining 15,000 shares, on which £5 was to be paid up—to raise the moiety of the £150,000 to develope the mines—was taken up by the concessionaires. The agreement in question was duly registered, and the 85,000 fully paid up shares were allotted to Mr. W. C. Watson and Mr. J. Stewart. Ten days afterwards, 21,250—exactly the fourth of the 85,000 shares—were sold and transferred to Mr. C. A. Winter for the modest sum of five shillings. The certificates for these 21,250 shares were converted into share warrants to bearer, which were lodged for safe custody with the Sirdar's bankers. On the allocation of the 15,000 shares, on which £5 each was payable, 3,750 were also lodged with the defendant's bankers. It may be as well to state here that the defendant, in his pleas, distinctly traversed in block and in detail, all allegations in the plaint which appeared to reflect upon his good faith. As it has now been stipulated between the parties that Messrs. Jardine and Inverarity, in drawing up the final agreement, shall uphold the honor and reputation of both, it may be assumed that nothing was done inconsistent therewith, and that the Sirdar was right in his contention that his conduct was *bona fide* throughout. It is necessary to a complete understanding of the terms of the compromise arrived at, to follow the history of the shares deposited for safe custody with the defendant's bankers. The Sirdar, when in Hyderabad in May, 1887, wrote a memorandum in Urdu for H. H. the Nizam, which he gave to the Private Secretary, Colonel Marshall, pointing out the desirability of acquiring in the interests of State a controlling voice in the new Company. In the result his Highness authorised the purchase of 10,000 shares at a cost not to exceed £12 a share. In June, the Sirdar having returned to London, informed Mr. Watson of the command of the Nizam; and instructed him as Agent to the State, to purchase the shares required. The Sirdar and Mr. Watson concur in the statement that it was only on the latter declaring that it was impossible for him to obtain so many shares at the price named, that the former volunteered to sell his own. Mr. Watson said that it would be necessary to have the transaction carried through in the open market, so that it would be on record, and he accordingly appointed a number of brokers to sell and to buy 8,750 £10 paid up shares at £12 each, and 3,750 of the shares on which £5 was actually paid, at £7 each. This was a great feat. A telegram to Hyderabad informed the Nizam that the shares were firmly held by the public, and that it was very difficult to get them at the price—a fact confirmed in April, 1888, in a telegram from Mr. Watson to Sir Asman Jah which stated that the lowest market rate on the day the shares were purchased was £12-5-6. Indeed, so high did prices rule on that day that the market closed at £12-15, and Hyderabad learned with satisfaction that the next day the Government shares were worth £9,000 more than had been paid for them. The Sirdar claims that he did not conceal the fact that the shares sold were his own; he personally informed the Nizam beforehand that he held a quarter share in the concession, and that he held shares in the Company representing that amount. The Sirdar also maintains that he sent a letter to the Nizam informing him that he had sold his own shares as he could not buy any others, adding that if his Highness did not wish to have them, he need only telegraph "No." In April, 1888, on receipt of the telegram from Mr. Watson, Sir Asman Jah repudiated the purchase of the shares, and demanded a refund of the £151,631 paid thereon, with interest. The Sirdar offered to refund the money, provided all proceedings in respect to the Mining Concession ceased, and the shares in question were made over to him. These conditions were not accepted. An agreement was eventually signed cancelling the purchase of the shares, and providing for the refund of the purchase-money,—£151,631 with interest. As the money had been invested in buildings in Bombay the Government agreed to accept as security mortgages on the Esplanade Hotel, the Sirdar's Mansions, the buildings on the old Secretariat site, and Grant's Buildings. A sum of seven lakhs was deposited in the Chartered Bank as part payment, the shares being also deposited there.

In entering into this agreement, which was the immediate subject of the suit filed in the High Court, the State reserved all rights in regard to pending claims against the Sirdar. These included a claim for the whole of the 25,000 shares received from the concessionaires by the Sirdar, on the ground that he was, at the time, agent and trustee for the State. On the other hand, the Sirdar demanded that the 12,500 shares, the purchase-money of which he had refunded, should be transferred to him in due form, setting forth that he had paid £151,631 for them. This was refused, on the ground that there was no purchase of the shares, and that the amount refunded was money belonging to the State. An offer to transfer the shares for the nominal price of five shillings was declined. When called upon to execute the mortgages of the buildings in Bombay, the Sirdar objected that the conditions of the agreement were not fulfilled by the transfer of the shares, and he refused to execute the deeds. Thereupon a suit was instituted praying the Court to declare the Sirdar a trustee for the State for the whole of the 25,000 shares, with all the profits thereon accruing. Damages to the amount of sixty lakhs were claimed. There was an alternative claim for nearly twenty-four lakhs, due to the State in regard to the shares sold to the Nizam. The defendant contested these claims stating that he was ready to complete the mortgages when the shares were transferred to him, and he claimed fourteen lakhs, or £100,000, for losses sustained by the withholding of the deeds of transfer of the shares. The settlement now effected—with the tacit approval of the Government of India—gives to the Government of Hyderabad 7,500 out of the 12,500 shares deposited with the Chartered Bank. The Sirdar retains 5,000 of those shares and the whole of the 12,500 shares, the moiety of those obtained from the concessionaires. The Government abandons the claim for interest accruing under the agreement of May, 1888. The mortgages on the buildings hypothecated are to be given to the Government. The claims for damages are waived on both sides, and the parties bear their own costs. The resignation of the Sirdar as Home Secretary from the date of his suspension in May, 1888, will be accepted, and in the final agreement there will be "a recital whereby the honour and reputation of both parties will be upheld." In effect the Hyderabad Government recovers £151,000, paid for the 12,500 shares, and receives 7,500 of those shares, which at par value would amount to £75,000. At the present moment the Deccan shares are, it is said, being bulled in London, and it is not easy to estimate their exact market value. The usual market rate is from six to seven pounds a share. The litigation now closed must have cost both parties very large sums, and if fought out to the bitter end would have entailed an expenditure which Sir Richard Webster would call "hideous."

IN closing the debate on the third reading of the Mhowra Bill Lord Harris reverted to his remarks on the subject of the unanimity of the press opposition to that measure. His Excellency protested against the supposition that he desired to advocate a system under which Government would be consistently supported by a section of the Press. His purpose was to draw a comparison between the moral effect of a unanimous Press opposition in Bombay on Government proposals submitted to Council, with the admittedly irresistible force of unanimity in countries where a section of the Press gives the Government a consistent support. There seem to us to be two assumptions underlying this comparison. In the first place, it is taken for granted that the Press in Western India is always, and on every subject, unanimously opposed to Government measures. The fact is far otherwise. The newspapers in India, like the newspapers in every other country, agree to differ. They take different views and different sides in nearly every question, and the occasions in which they are found to be agreed on anything but disagreement are few and far between. Moreover, whatever the views of the conductors of the Indian Press as set forth in their leading columns, their pages are freely open to those who may be of a different opinion and who may desire to bring forward facts or argument on the other side. We have ourselves readily inserted every communication sent us by advocates or apologists of the Mhowra Bill. If the opportunity thus afforded has not been fully or adequately availed of, the presumption is, not that the Government suffers not so much from the non-existence of a party press, but from the supineness of those who hold that the Mhowra Bill, when passed, will be an unmixed benefit to the community. The second assumption seems to us to vitiate, and indeed to nullify, the comparison which it was the purpose of his Excellency to draw between the Press in India, and a party press which supports the Government as a matter of partisan loyalty and zeal. A partisan press supports the party Government of its choice through thick and thin. Lord Melbourne, when Premier, said: "I don't care a damn for a paper which supports me when I am in the right; they all do that. What I like is a paper that supports me when I am in the wrong." How can unanimity of press opposition ever exist when *ex hypothesi* a section of the Press will always support the Government? Unanimity is not attainable, and is not to be looked for under such circumstances. Measures are withdrawn, not because they are unanimously condemned by the Press in England, for that never happens; but when the weight of opinion is against them. We can by no means bring ourselves to concur in the opinion which appears to be held by his Excellency, that the establishment of an official Press in a country already racked with sectional and sub-sectional divisions of race and creed and more party-bound than any other portion of her Majesty's Dominions, would not make the confusion worse confounded. The correlative of an official Press which sees nothing but good in every Government measure, is a hostile Press equally wanting in the essential quality of impartiality. As it is admitted that the creation of an official Press in India is not within the sphere of practical politics, we need not discuss further the advantages or disadvantages of such an institution. We fully appreciate the force of the considerations which induced his Excellency to assign a reason for disregarding the unanimity of outside opinion in regard to the Mhowra Bill. But it seems to us that the fact that this opinion was unanimous was not in itself a reason for rejecting it, especially when there was every facility for putting the case in favour of the Bill, with equal cogency and completeness before the public.

WE hear from Deesa and Palanpur that there has been no rain in those parts, and that the cattle are dying for want both of water and fodder. No sowing can take place and there is not a blade of grass in the country. The weather is very hot and dry, with hot winds blowing, as in May. Unless there is some rain soon, there will be severe distress. The rainfall, last year, was very short, and in the Rajputana districts, further north, there has been, as we know, a bad famine. When the rain does come, if it is much delayed, there will be but few cattle left for ploughing operations.

THE London management of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank notified on 30th ultimo, that the directors would recommend a dividend of £1 per share out of the profits of the past half-year. The sum set aside for dividend amounts to £80,000. The directors deemed it advisable to transfer £400,000 (not dollars, as was stated in Reuter's telegram) from the reserve fund to the contingent account for bad and doubtful debts. This sum will fully provide for all doubtful accounts. A Hong Kong correspondent writes that the Comprador who is responsible for making advances to Chinese banks of doubtful solvency, has been replaced by a Comprador of good position who has given securities to the Bank for half a million of dollars, of which 100,000 dollars are in cash. The Reserve Fund, after the transfer referred to, now stand at £500,000.

IN the two months of April and May 1892, the net income from railways in India improved by some 22 lakhs over that of the corresponding months of 1891.

THE South Indian Railway traffic receipts for the week ending 4th June, were for passengers, &c., Rs. 86,869-7-1, and for goods, &c., Rs. 72,085-10-6, making altogether Rs. 1,58,955-1-7, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 147-5-1. During the corresponding week in 1891, the receipts were Rs. 1,48,164-3-9, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 158-14-4.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE GENERAL ELECTIONS.

LONDON, JULY 3.

The following members have been re-elected unopposed :—

CONSERVATIVES.

Sir William Henry Houldsworth for Manchester (North-West); Mr. Francis TressBurry for Windsor. Sir A. Borthwick for Kensington (South) ; Mr. J. Henniker-Heaton for Canterbury ; and Sir Michael Hicks-Beach for Bristol (West).

UNIONISTS.

Sir Edward Watkin for Hythe; Mr. George Dixon for Edgbaston ; the Right Hon. C. Villiers for Wolverhampton (South) ; the Right Hon. Arthur Wellesley Peel (the Speaker), for Warwick ; and Sir John Lubbock for London University.

LIBERALS.

Right Hon. Henry Hartley Fowler for Wolverhampton (East) ; Mr. Jas. Allanson Picton for Leicester ; and Sir Joseph D. Weston for Bristol (East) ; Sir James Whitehead, Liberal candidate, has been elected for Leicester, unopposed.

OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE CRICKET MATCH.

The Oxford and Cambridge cricket match was concluded yesterday, and resulted in Cambridge being beaten by five wickets. Some heavy scoring was made.

CHOLERA IN RUSSIA.

The cholera has appeared at Tiflis, Petroosk, and Astrakan, and is raging at Baku.

MR. GLADSTONE AT GLASGOW.

Mr. Gladstone, speaking at Glasgow yesterday, confined his remarks wholly to Ireland, and said the fears entertained regarding Catholic oppression were groundless, and that the priest had lost their power since the introduction of the ballot and franchise. The present quietude in Ireland, he said, was due to the growth of love and confidence towards the English.

CORRECTION.

Our telegram of the 29th ult. should read : Hongkong and Shanghai Bank notifies that it will probably be necessary to write off four hundred thousand pounds from reserve fund, and *not* four hundred thousand dollars as given.

THE AMERICAN BOAT RACE.

LONDON, JULY 2.

The American University Boat Race has resulted in the Yale College boat beating the Harvard boat.

AN ATLANTIC LINER ASHORE.

The Atlantic Liner City of Chicago is ashore off Queenstown and her floating off is doubtful. The passengers are being landed.

MR. STEWART'S SILVER BILL.

WASHINGTON, JULY 1.

The Senate have adopted Mr. Stewart's Bill for the free coinage of Silver, adding a proviso requiring the coinage of all the Silver bullion in the Treasury.

SILVER PURCHASES.

The Treasury today purchased 3,59,000 ounces of silver at 88·20 to 88·25.

THE BOMBAY MAILS.

LONDON, JULY 2.

The homeward Bombay mails of the 17th ult. reached Brindisi yesterday.

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THE P. W. D. RE-ORGANISATION SCHEME.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 3.

The Public Works Reorganisation Scheme has been taken up by Sir Charles Crosthwaite, in charge of the department, with a view to a speedy settlement of the points advanced and the removal of the block in promotion.

COLONEL NISBET'S RETIREMENT.

Colonel Parry Nisbet's retirement from the Punjab Commission is announced, with effect from May 24. His substantive appointment was Resident in Kashmir. Colonel Prideaux who has been officiating for him now is to be confirmed.

THE LAND INDEBTEDNESS COMMISSION.

In regard to the land indebtedness question, says the *Pioneer*, it is not certain that any inquiry will be held in the Punjab. The Revenue and Agricultural Department will pronounce an opinion upon this point after considering the report of the recent Commission.

TROOPING IMPROVEMENTS.

The Government of India has sanctioned the construction of a railway station on Khanna plain, outside Rawalpindi. This will facilitate the concentration of troops for manœuvres or in case of mobilization.

THE EAST COAST RAILWAY.

An extra grant of money will probably be made to the East Coast Railway during the current financial year if the engineers can show they can use it. Nearly 109 lakhs were allotted to the construction of this line in the last budget.

THE VOLUNTEER COMMISSION.

The state of affairs in connection with the recommendations of the Volunteer Commission is simply that the Military Department has now before them the views expressed by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief. These will be considered in due course, but it is quite premature to say that any definite settlement has yet been arrived at on any point. Some increase in capitation grant, however, seems a foregone conclusion.

MOBILIZATION ON THE N.-W. FRONTIER.

Rumours of a possible mobilization of troops on the North-West Frontier has been current in Simla for the last few days, but they are absolutely [illegible] foundation as no crisis, justifying such [illegible] step, has arisen.

RUSSIANS AND THE PAMIRS.

[illegible] confirmation has yet been received of the [illegible] of a Russian detachment at Ak Tash in [illegible] neighbourhood of the Pamirs, but persistent [illegible] are received of some movement across the [illegible] range, in the direction of Shignan, on the Up[illegible]s, now held by the Amir of Kabul as a [illegible] of his territories.

A BILL TO AMEND THE BENGAL MUNICIPAL ACT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 3.

In yesterday's meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council leave has been given to introduce a Bill amending the Bengal Municipal Act in certain important particulars with reference to sanitation, increased powers to the Municipalities, regulations as to water-supply, prevention of fire, &c.

THE "INDIAN ENGINEERING" DEFAMATION CASE.

The case of defamation against the *Indian Engineering* was again postponed on the application of the solicitor for the plaintiff, who stated that his client was awaiting the decision of the High Court in the appeal made by Mr. Boyd, whose case against the offending journal has been dismissed.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JULY 3.

The Board of the Commercial Bank has declared an *interim* dividend for the past half-year at ten per cent. per annum, payable on 1st August, and have raised the reserves to 5¼ lakhs, which are invested in Government paper. These with the subscribed capital afford a total reserve of 5¼ lakhs at the close of the thirteenth half-year.

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[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, JULY 1.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Britannia arrived here this morning.

PENANG, JULY 2.

The s.s. Nizam (extra) left here this afternoon for Bombay.

COLOMBO, JULY 3.

The mail steamer Arcadia from Aden arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 1.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	3¾

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2¾ per cent. Consols	96¾
3 per cent. Rentes	98¾
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	69
4½ per cent. „	68⅝
Bar Silver	40 3-16

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total week's sales of Cotton	35,000	bales.
„ „ „ Surats	1,000	„
„ „ Imports of Cotton	48,000	„
„ „ „ Surats	5,000	„
„ „ Stock of Cotton	1,590,000	„
„ „ „ Surats	46,000	„
„ „ Stock of Cotton in London	9,000	„

THE FALLING RUPEE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Mr. Daniell's proposition, to which you give circulation in your issue of Friday last, errs from not perceiving what the evil is which we are suffering from, and therefore proposing a remedy altogether in the wrong direction. No one who has really considered the question wants to see a gold currency in India : it would be wholly unsuited to the wants of the people, and be a mere expensive encumbrance, so far as the internal circulation of the country is concerned. What *is* required is a stable par of exchange between England and India—we can afford to disregard any fluctuations in the exchange with other countries, which can never differ greatly from that with England—and that can only be obtained in one of two ways :—

(1) By England agreeing to buy our money at a fixed price, independent of its value; (this, if applied to all transactions, would be, in fact, a "bi-metallism à deux ;" if confined to payments by the Government of India, would be in the nature of the sop to the services at the expense of all the rest of the country lately proposed in the *Times*, only to be laughed out of court as soon as heard) : or (2) by both countries agreeing upon *the same standard* of value to which the money of both is to be referred.

The first England has persistently refused, and still refuses, to entertain for a moment, and the other can only be brought about in one of three ways :—

(1) By England adopting a silver standard,
(2) By India adopting a gold standard, or
(3) By both countries adopting a paper standard at a fixed ratio.

The first is ridiculous : it may be true enough that scientifically considered, silver is a better standard of value than gold, because it is (*a*) less liable to fluctuation, and (*b*) more generally useful as currency : but the fact that, while all civilised nations originally adopted silver as their standard, they have one after another abandoned it as their commercial relations spread, in favour of gold, makes it absurd to suppose that the greatest commercial nation in the world will ever retrace her steps, and return to the standard of value which she deliberately rejected as too cumbrous for her purposes more than a hundred and fifty years ago.

The third plan would be quite efficacious if England and India traded exclusively with one another, but it would, as can easily be seen, introduce great uncertainty and fluctuation in the exchange with all countries having a metallic standard, and may be disregarded as impracticable. The result of a paper standard in times of pressure may be estimated from the fact that in 1804, when England had a paper standard, exchange sunk so low that the gold in 44 guineas sold, when melted into an ingot, for £100. There remains therefore only one available remedy, which is that India should adopt the standard of her principal customer and largest creditor, and thus secure that for the future she would know how much of her own currency it would require to pay the interest on the debts she owes in sterling. At present she can never tell this, and the fall even of ⅛d. per oz. in the price of silver entails on her, for the mere purpose of meeting the gold liabilities of the Government alone, which can only be met by extra taxation, or by stinting the expenditure required for public improvements of upwards of 40 lakhs of rupees per annum. And this is in addition to the loss entailed on private individuals, which may probably be put at, at least, as much more, affecting, as it does, every European in the country, every one who has commercial relations with Europe or America, and every consumer of imported goods of any kind. But it is not *necessary* for this purpose that a single gold rupee should ever be coined ; it may be *convenient* to have a gold currency to a small amount, but all that is really required is that the rupee should cease to represent *in laro* 165 grains of silver, and should henceforth represent so many (8, 9, 10 according to the rate at which conversion can be effected) grains of gold, and that the Government should be in a position to make good that representation by paying gold for all currency notes presented at the principal centres of issue whenever such gold was wanted for export. This would require not a comparatively small amount of gold, much less than might be reasonably expected to be brought to the mints as soon as they were effectively open for its receipt. At present 165 grains of fine gold, which are worth in the market as bullion about Rs. 24, are taken at the mint as Rs. 15 only, and, of course, no one is such a fool as to bring any gold there.

Mr. Daniell's plan would give us a gold currency retaining the silver standard, and the only effect of that would be that while the rupee would continue its downward flight unchecked, so long as the bullion value of silver continued to fall relatively to gold—and who can say how far it has still to go—the Government would be put to the fruitless expense of an ineffectual endeavour to preserve an unnecessary currency, and that any gold coins that might be temporarily forced into circulation would be promptly exported or remelted, as soon as their intrinsic value exceeded the temporary par of exchange, declined for the time being. And this is, in some form or another, equally true of all schemes for retaining a silver standard, no matter how gold may be used as a subsidiary or alternative currency.
—Yours, &c.,

A GOLD-BUG.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JUNE 17.

AT the time of writing neither Mr. Gladstone nor Lord Salisbury has issued his manifesto, and Mr. Balfour, though he may do so before this letter is posted, has not yet definitely stated the day on which the Dissolution is to take place. The Liberals are trying to make capital out of the supposed desire of the Government to avoid a Saturday as the polling day for the boroughs. The Conservatives are very strong among the shopkeeping class, to whom Saturday is an inconvenient day, so inconvenient that many tradesmen will be prevented from voting if the proposed arrangement for the balloting be altered. On the other hand, Saturday is the day best suited to the working classes, and the Liberals, remembering that their County Council victory was largely owing to the weekly half holiday, are accusing the Ministry of "gerrymandering." It is practically admitted by the Liberals that the Jews will be prevented from exercising their privileges as voters if their Sabbath Day is chosen, but it is suggested that in those metropolitan constituencies where the Semitic element is strong some other day should be fixed. The suggestion is ingenious, but is curious as emanating from a quarter, where it has recently been urged with great force that, as with our more scientific neighbours across the Channel, all the elections should be held on one and the same day. Mr. Labouchere has gone down, or rather, as he lives within sound of Big Ben, crossed over to St. Stephen's this afternoon with the intention of making things hot for Ministers, and he will be supported by the Front Opposition Bench if he raises the question, by moving the adjournment of the House. It is more than likely that the proceedings this evening will be less decorous than those of previous sittings since the exodus began. Something must be done to put spirit into the rank-and-file of the Gladstonians, and to avert the depression caused by their chief's creditable refusal yesterday to satisfy the demands of the Eight Hours' people. The *Daily News* dwells on the "masterly dialectic," and the *Star* on the "matchless charm" of Mr. Gladstone's manner, but the more outspoken *Daily Chronicle* describes the right honourable gentleman's reception of the arguments addressed to him by Mr. Shipton and his friends as an "aggressive wrangle." The tone of the article in the *Chronicle* fully confirms the account given by one of the Press agencies as to the dissatisfaction caused by Mr. Gladstone's unexpected attitude. The faithful *Daily News* joyfully declares that the Labour Party have obtained from Mr. Gladstone something far more satisfactory than the "general observations," with which they were favoured by Lord Salisbury and Mr. Balfour. The Labour Party does not appear to be of the same opinion. In fact, we are told on very good authority, that amongst the deputation the idea was freely expressed that the "haughty" Lord Salisbury and the "unsympathetic" Mr. Balfour had really been "more straightforward in their treatment of the question." Again it is said : "For the working men at least the Gladstonian party to-day has written over its portals 'Abandon hope all ye who enter here.'" There is a talk of bringing labour candidates forward in London constituencies in opposition to orthodox Liberal candidates ; but it may be presumed that those Gladstonian candidates who are more advanced than Mr. Gladstone, and who in order to catch votes have adopted every fad that has ever been invented, will be spared. One London Liberal candidate told me that the refusal of Mr. Gladstone to receive the Hyde Park deputation had been a serious blow to the party in the metropolis. It was hoped, however, that the mistake having been rectified by Mr. Gladstone's subsequent wish to receive the Labour representatives all would go well. Instead of this, those who claim to be best acquainted with the wants of the working classes declare that his statements regarding the eight hours system "leave every man, woman, and child in England who must earn his or her bread by manual labour disappointed and depressed." Mr. Labouchere is quite right in trying to expedite the Dissolution before the impression apparently created in London by the celebrated interview in Carlton Gardens spreads to the provinces. Mr. Gladstone may possibly think this morning that it would have been as well to have adhered to his original decision not to discuss this new-fangled and imperfectly-considered scheme. The other day he was comparing Mr. Schnadhorst to the Vatican. If the result of Mr. Gladstone's Socratic conversation with the Labour representatives should be to deprive his party of their last hope of sweeping London, the belief of the right hon. gentleman in Mr. Schnadhorst's infallibility is destined to be rudely shaken. Mr. Balfour made the most important speech of the week on Wednesday evening when he was the guest at St. James's Hall of the National Union of Conservative and Constitutional associations. His remarks almost attained to the distinction of a manifesto, and must be accepted as the Conservative bid for the votes of the masses by the promise of social reform. The speech was, from the party point of view, clever and effective, but the orator made a blunder when he taunted Sir William Harcourt for having defeated Viscount or, as he then was, Sir Richard Cross's ill-starred attempt to deal with the London water-supply by coming to terms with the companies. With the alertness for which he is distinguished Sir William has not failed to turn the laugh against his assailant. More or less lively speeches have been made by Mr. Goschen, the Duke of Argyll, who affirms that Mr. Gladstone is "a bait, not a leader," and Mr. Morley, but the greatest attention just now is being paid not so much to speakers in this country, however eminent, but to the great Unionist Convention in Belfast. Whilst the Unionists in Ireland are proclaiming in such an impassive manner their solidarity, the Nationalists are still quarrelling among themselves, and there is at present no sign of reconciliation or even of a truce until after the General Election. I have just heard on fairly good authority that Mr. Gladstone expects only a small majority, and that he will try to avoid the task of forming a Ministry by endeavouring to induce Lord Salisbury to remain in office. Lord Salisbury is hardly likely in the circumstances to oblige his great rival.

Again the Duke of Connaught's *levée* or rather the *levée* held by his Royal Highness on behalf of her Majesty the Queen-Empress, has been marked by an extraordinary attendance of military and Anglo-Indian officials. Unfortunately the Gaekwar who was at Ascot yesterday did not arrive in time to attend the function in St. James's Palace. It may be interesting to mention that at last the question of regulating the costume of native Indian gentlemen attending Court ceremonies seems likely to be taken into serious consideration. The heterogeneous attire in which some of them are pleased to appear has for many years been the subject of observation, and has on more than one occasion led to a candidate for presentation being sent back. Indian gentlemen, Hindoo, Mahomedan, and Parsee are allowed to appear either in their national costume, or any official uniform they may be entitled to or in their national dress, over black cloth unmentionables, the latter concession being made on account of their own nether garments not generally being enough for the English weather. They may, if they prefer to do so, don one of the prescribed levée dresses worn by private English gentlemen. Here, surely, is enough latitude for any one. But some of our Indian friends are not content with this, and have been conspicuous for many years past by the daring grotesqueness and incongruity of their appearance on these ceremonial occasions, as though they were a band of mountebanks out for the Derby Day. Thus I am told there have been seen a Brahmin in the garb of a Mahomedan noble, and a Bengalee Baboo in the robes of a Rajpoot Prince with sword and daggers. Still worse have been the mixed costumes worn, the flimsiest and most rubbishy Indian scarves, swathed over an English frock coat, and palpably used merely as a beggarly excuse for avoiding the cost of a decent suit. Some have actually presented themselves in loud tweed check pantaloons, and there is on record an instance of their having been further aggravated by a pair of dirty boots ! Such solecisms are far from creditable to our Indian fellow-subjects, and a flagrant insult to their hosts. No doubt the evil is chiefly the direct result of the still greater evil, weakly countenanced by the Lord Chamberlain's Department, of permitting the presentation at St. James's of gentlemen who would have no chance of presentation at the courts of any of the native princes or at the *levees* of the Queen's representatives in India. No English college student could be presented at Court in this country. Why should young Indians studying for the legal or medical professions enjoy a favour not shown to English youths ? Still more singularly the sons of petty shopkeepers and subordinate native officials, such as police havildars, are often allowed to be presented, and it is, I understand, among these young men, and never among native gentlemen of position and rank, that this strange want of taste, or worse, in regard to apparel has always been noticed. Of late the matter has become so outrageous that as I have said there is now every hope of something being done. The question of the introdution of Indian gentlemen should be simultaneously dealt with. A rule ought, I venture to think, to be laid down that no one should be presented whose claims are not testified to by the local authorities in India.

According to present appearances Sir Roper Lethbridge will have the Indian Budget debate pretty much to himself. The other M. P.s interested in India have for the most part left town, and one can hardly expect them to come back to hear Mr. Curzon's statement. Sir Roper is still without a constituency, and he tells me that it is not yet settled whether he will come forward again. Perhaps he is waiting in the hope that he may be selected for one of the seats, which will be vacated if Lord Salisbury follows the usual practice of creating a batch of new peers from amongst the most devoted of his followers in the expiring Parliament. Not having any electioneering engagements at present, Sir Roper is free to devote his time to the business of the House of Commons, and he is most indefatigable in pressing the claims of his Uncovenanted friends. As I announced last week, he will raise the question when the Under-Secretary of State for India moves that the House go into Committee to consider the Indian balance-sheet, and he is not without hope that he may be able to extract some substantial concessions from her Majesty's Government. As a preparation for the discussion, he has for the convenience of those not thoroughly acquainted with the subject prepared an elaborate tabular statement of the grievances complained of. The statement is divided into eight columns, the respective headings of which are as follows :—1. Claims of the Senile ; 2 Recommendations of the Select Committee ; 3 Statements made to the Select Committee on behalf of the Government by Sir John Gorst of Mr. Waterfield ; 4 Reference to evidence before the Select Committee ; 5 Remarks by the Secretary of State : 1st despatch August 28, 1890 ; 6 Remarks by Government of India December 17, 1890 ; 7 Remarks by Secretary of State : 2nd despatch June 25, 1891 ; and 8 Remarks, *i.e.*, Sir Roper's own remarks. Let us hope that when the members of the services meet at Westminster Town Hall, next Thursday, they will be gratified by learning that the labours of Sir Roper and the London Committee have made an impression on the stony hearts of the permanent officials of the India Office, who, and not the Government of the day, have hitherto stood in the way of the realisation of the Select Committee's wishes. It was expected that the Indian Budget would be dealt with this evening but it is sixteenth on the list of to-day's business, and it may be carried over until Monday. Sir William Harcourt last night suggested that "some arrangement might be made to take it next week," a proposal that called forth an indignant protest from Sir Roper Lethbridge against postponing this matter to a period when all or nearly all of the members had gone down to their constituents. Mr. Balfour, in his reply, was not exactly sympathetic. It was, he said, no doubt true, that if the Indian Budget was taken next week the Under-Secretary of State would have to address a very small audience. "But I do not think," the Leader of the House proceeded to observe, "that would be peculiar to this Session" —here his listeners laughed immoderately—"for my recollections of previous debates on the Indian Budget are that, however eloquent may have been the speeches, the audiences, though select in point of quality, have been very small in point of quantity." This morning the Budget has been published as a blue-book, and the convenient "explanatory memorandum" was at the same time issued. A rough calculation is added showing the burden of the taxation in India. Taking the census of 1891 as the basis and allowing for the increase of population the payment per head, on the assumption that the whole proceeds of the taxes on salt, &c., is paid by the inhabitants of British India, works out thus :— Account, 1890-91, Re. 1-1-11 ; Revised Estimate, 1891-92, Re. 1-2-2 ; Budget Estimate, 1892-93, Re. 1-2-0. If to this taxation be added the payment of land revenue, which was in the three years Re. 1-1-5 ; Re. 1-1-3 ; and Re. 1-1-7 respectively the payment to the Government per head for land revenue and taxes taken together amount, we are told, to Rs. 2-3-4 in 1890-91 ; Rs. 2-3-5 in 1891-92 ; and Rs. 2-3-7 according to the Budget for 1892-93.

I met Mr. J. M. Maclean in the lobby on Wednesday evening and had some conversation with him about the East India Officers Bill to which he, as well as all the other experts at Westminster, is so strongly opposed. He fully meant to move the rejection of the measure, but as Mr. Samuel Smith forestalled him with a similar amendment, Mr. Maclean, after consultation with Sir Richard Temple, decided not to give formal notice. I daresay he was also anxious not to cause the Government any embarrassment on the eve of a General Election, particularly as he has been elsewhere an unsparing critic of their policy. Mr. Maclean's considerate forbearance was not rewarded, as it ought to have been, for Mr. S. Smith, having other things to look after, did not keep a close eye upon the clever Mr. Curzon, who managed without observation to smuggle through the second reading the day after the House returned from the Whitsuntide holidays. Mr. Maclean was somewhat annoyed at what in Parliamentary parlance would be called a piece of sharp practice, and he left me vowing his intention to call the Government to account for hurrying on the objectionable measure. Mr. Maclean's opportunity presented itself later in the evening, and as he was supported by Sir W. Harcourt, Mr. Balfour promised to consider "the real character of the opposition to the proposal." The impression left on the minds of those who heard him was that the Bill would be dropped. Since then Mr. Balfour has told a friend of mine, a Conservative member, that it will not be proceeded with in the present Parliament. It is very unlikely that we shall hear anything more of a measure, the introduction of which must be considered one of the few blunders committed by Viscount Cross during his long tenure of office as Secretary of State for India. I say his long tenure, for the noble Viscount has been at the India Office ever since Lord Salisbury came into power in 1886, and it is unusual for a Ministry to last so long without a change in this particular Secretaryship of State. In the twelve years previous to Lord Cross's appointment there had been six Secretaries of State for India.

THE GENERAL ELECTIONS.

THE formal returns of unopposed candidates to the new Parliament, which began on Friday, were continued on Saturday, the new members being as follows. In all cases but one the candidates had represented the same constituencies in the Parliament now dissolved. The exception is that of Sir J. Whitehead, who takes the place of Mr. McArthur :—

Constituency.	Elected.	Party	Gain.	Loss.	1886.	1885.
Bristol, E..	*Sir J D Weston	L	...	...	L	L
„ W	*Sir M H Beach	C	...	...	C	C
Canterbury	*Mr Henniker Heaton	C	...	...	C	C
Edgbaston Birmingham	*Mr G Dixon	U	...	...	U	L
Hythe	*Sir E Watkin	U	...	...	U	L
Kensington, S	*Sir A Borthwick	C	...	...	C	C
Leicester	*Mr J A Picton	L	...	...	L	L
	Sir J Whitehead.	L	...	...	L	L
London University	*Sir J Lubbock	U	...	...	...	...
Manchester, N. W.	*Sir W H Houldsworth	C	...	...	C	C
Paddington, S.	*Lord R Churchill	C	...	...	C	C
Warwick	*Rt Hon A W Peel	U	...	...	...	L
Windsor	*Mr F T Barry	C	...	...	C	C
Wolverhampton, S	*Rt Hon C Villiers	U	...	...	U	L
„ E	*Rt Hon H H Fowler	L	...	...	L	L

*Member of Past Parliament.

THE Marquess of Dufferin and Ava's nurse, Mrs. Markham, of Roxby, Lincolnshire, completed her 107th year lately. She is at present suffering from a broken thigh, but is otherwise in possession of good health, and her faculties are hardly at all impaired.

THE FAILURE OF MESSRS. BEYTS, CRAIG AND CO.

DURING the last three days the failure of Messrs. Beyts, Craig and Co., shipowners and ship-agents of Bombay and London, has been the subject of much comment in local commercial circles. The telegram from London regarding the indictment of Mr. Charles Anthony Beyts and Mr. George Grant Craig, partners in the firm, before the Magistrate at the Guildhall Police Court, for forging bills of lading of the value of £1,000, and thereby defrauding the Chartered Mercantile Bank, formed the subject of general conversation. Late on Friday evening last, Mr. Vernon Bayley, of the firm of Messrs. Crawford, Burder, Buckland, and Bayley, proceeded to the Byculla Club, and laid an information before Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, on behalf of his client, Mr. H. G. Fidler, manager of the Chartered Mercantile Bank, against Mr. Harry Stafford Beyts, the third partner in the firm, now residing in Bombay, on charges of forgery and cheating. The warrant issued by Mr. Cooper was executed the same evening, and Mr. Beyts was arrested at his bungalow at Malabar Hill, and was placed before the Magistrate, on Saturday.

The firm of Beyts, Craig, and Co. consists of the three partners above-named. The senior partner, Mr. Charles Anthony Beyts, was some thirty-five years ago a teacher of English in the candidate class at the Elphinstone High School, then located in the old school-house adjoining the Bombay Small Causes Court. He afterwards started in business as a freight-broker, and later on continued the business of freight-brokers, under the name and style of Messrs. MacCulloch, Beyts and Co. The present firm was constituted in 1884, when Mr. George Grant Craig joined it, and from that time the firm dealt largely in seeds, coal, wheat, sugar, iron, hides, &c., speculating at the same time in freights. Mr. G. G. Craig managed the business of the Bombay firm, and left for London about three months ago. Messrs. Nensey Khairaj and Co., Khoja merchants, were the *muccadums* of the firm in Bombay.

Messrs. Beyts, Craig and Co. were the owners of three steamers, the Michigan, the Annie Barrow, and the Queen of India, late Salamut. They were also agents for the Mary Beyts, belonging to the Marine Securities Corporation, Limited, of London, and the Minna Craig, belonging to the Mina Craig Steam-ship Company, Limited, of London, both the companies being shareholders in Bombay and in London. Three of the steamers, the Michigan, the Annie Barrow, and the Minna Craig are out of Bombay waters ; the other two, the Mary Beyts and the Queen of India, late Salamut, are in Bombay harbour. In virtue of the power given by an indenture of mortgage, the Mary Beyts was on Saturday taken possesion of by Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Co., on behalf of the mortgagees, the Marine Securities Corporation, while the Queen of India was the same day taken possession of by Messrs. James Mackintosh and Co., on behalf of the mortgagees, the New Oriental Banking Corporation.

The total liabilities of the firm are believed to be much heavier than was at first supposed, and one who is in a position to speak with authority in the matter, estimates them roughly at from twenty-five to thirty lakhs of rupees. Among the local creditors are the Marwaree firm of Hiralal Ramgopal and Messrs. Nansey Khairaj and Co., the firm's *muccadums*.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE POLICE COURT.

On Friday evening Mr. Bayley, of the firm of Messrs. Crawford, Burder, Buckland, and Bayley, proceeded to the Byculla Club, in company of Mr. Henry Grayson Fidler, of the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China, and there presented an information to Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, charging Mr. Harry Stafford Beyts, of Messrs. Beyts, Craig and Co., with forgery and cheating in a respect of certain Bills of Lading, and praying for a warrant for the apprehension of the accused. The complainant having sworn to the truth of the information, Mr. Cooper ordered a warrant to be issued for the arrest of the accuseds and despatched it immediately to Mr. Superintendent Brewin for execution. Mr. Brewin proceeded to Mr. Beyts' residence, at Malabar Hill, and arrested him under the warrant. Mr. Beyts was kept in police custody for the night, and on Saturday morning he was placed before Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, on a charge of forgery for the purpose of cheating.

Mr. Bayley of the firm of Messrs. Crawford, Burder, Buckland, and Bayley, appeared on behalf of the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China. Mr. Bhaishanker, of the firm of Messrs. Bhaishanker and Kanga, appeared for Mr. Beyts.

Mr. Henry Grayson Fidler was called into the witness-box and re-sworn in the presence of the accused by Mr. Cooper as to the truth of the contents of the information, which runs as follows :—

The Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China have been in the habit of negotiating drafts, drawn by Messrs. Beyts Craig and Co., of Bombay, against goods shipped under Bills of Ladings and on the 20th June, 1892. The Bank purchased from the firm of Beyts, Craig and Co. two drafts, dated the 20th June, 1892, drawn in favour of the Bank for £1,000 and £871-2-8 against a bill of lading, dated the 18th June, 1892, purporting to be for 2,668 bags of linseed, shipped in the s. s. Victoria, of which ship the firm of Beyts Craig and Co., were the agents. (The two drafts and the bill of lading were annexed with the information.) On the 21st of June, 1892, the Bank purchased from the firm of Beyts, Craig and Co., a draft for £72-13-4, drawn under similar circumstances against a bill of lading, dated the 21st June, 1892, purporting to be for 1,000 bags of wheat shipped in the steamship Trewillard, and of which ship the firm were also agents. (The last mentioned draft and bill of lading were also annexed to the information). On the 21st June, 1892, the Bank also purchased from the firm of Beyts, Craig and Co., another draft for £672-13-4 drawn under similar circumstances against another bill of lading, dated the 21st June, 1892, purporting to be for other 1,000 bags of wheat, also shipped in the s. s. Trewillard, of which ship as above mentioned the firm acted as agents. (The bill and the draft were also put in with the information.) One Harry Stafford Beyts has for some time past been acting as manager in Bombay, of the firm of Beyts, Craig and Co. and all the above-mentioned documents are signed by him on behalf of the firm. In consequence of my having received certain information from my head office in London, I, on the 1st June, 1892, attended at the Custom House, Bombay, and took inspection of the manifests and other shipping documents relating to the s. s. Victoria and Trewillard. In the manifest relating to the s. s. Victoria, I found no entry relating to the consignment of 2,668 bags of linseed, which is alleged in the bill of lading to have been shipped on board the steamer by the firm of Messrs. Beyts Craig and Co. In the manifest relating to the s.s. Trewillard, I found no entry relating to the two consignments of 1,000 bags of wheat each, which are alleged in the two bills of lading to have been shipped on board the steamer by the firm of Beyts, Craig and Co. I say that the goods so represented to have been shipped as aforesaid were not in fact shipped ; and I therefore charge Harry Stafford Beyts with forgery for the purpose of cheating, and pray that a warrant may be directed to issue for his arrest, and that he may be dealt with according to law.

Mr. Fidler having identified the accused, Mr. Bayley declined to further examine him, but said that he would like to put Mr. Berghandal, late agent of the Bank, a few questions if Mr. Bhaishanker applied to his Worship to release the accused on bail.

Mr. Bhaishanker, who reserved the cross-examination of the complainant, asked his Worship to liberate his client on bail, as the offence with which he stood charged was a bailable one.

Mr. Bayley : As Mr. Bhaishanker refuses to cross-examine the witnesses, I shall not call Mr. Berghandahl. I certainly oppose the accused being admitted to bail. Forgery is not a bailable offence.

Mr. Cooper (to Mr. Bhaishanker) : How do you say that it is a bailable offence.

Mr. Bhaishanker explained that Section 463 of the Indian Penal Code defined forgery as a forged document. There was no forgery committed in this case according to law. On the face of the information the charge appeared to be one of cheating and not of forgery. The accused only signed certain bills as manager of the firm. According to Section 464 the signing of the bills did not comprise forgery because it was not a false signature.

The Magistrate : I am aware of the Section 464.

Mr. Bhaishanker, continuing, said that there might be cheating, but not forgery, and he submitted that there was no evidence at present to show that forgery was committed. Of course, there were allegations of cheating but he did not at present deal with the question of cheating, which he would argue later on, when the time came. His Worship would see that the bills of lading were signed as the agents of the ship. They were not signed by Mr. Beyts on his own behalf, but they were signed under a power of attorney.

Mr. Cooper : This makes false representation only.

Mr. Bayley : I submit that this makes forgery.

Mr. Bhaishanker : It is not forgery, within the meaning of the Act.

Mr. Cooper stated that the three paragraphs in Section 464 were applicable to section 467 of the Indian Penal Code, and that there must be convincing testimony that the documents were forged documents. It did not seem to Mr. Cooper that the documents were forgeries.

Mr. Bhaishanker stated that his Worship was then bound to release his client on bail. He was ready to offer very substantial bail.

Mr. Bayley said that the question of bail was not compulsory, but was optional. It was in the discretion of the Magistrate to refuse to bail any accused person. He had specified three charges against the accused, but the exact amount of defalcations was not yet known.

Mr. Bhaishanker replied that the question of bail was in this case not discretionary at all, stating that Mr. Bayley could not at present speak of anything except the three charges laid against the accused. If there were any other items, he should file another information.

Mr. Bayley admitted that the question of bail was optional only in case of a non-bailable offences.

Mr. Cooper thought that at present there was no evidence as to forgery. The bill was a security. At present the case was only one of cheating. His Worship enquired what bail Mr. Bhaishanker was prepared to offer.

Mr. Bhaishanker proposed to offer two sureties for Rs. 5,000 each and Rs. 10,000 in the accused's own recognisance.

Mr. Bayley : But the firm is insolvent now. It has suspended payment.

Mr. Bhaishanker : We have nothing to do with the firm at all.

The Magistrate then ordered that Mr. Beyts be released on bail, himself in Rs. 10,000 and two sureties for the same amount. The security should be in title deeds or Government paper.

The case stands adjourned until Wednesday, the 6th instant, at 2-30 p.m.

Mr. Beyts was then taken by Mr. Brewin to the Police Officers' Library, situated on the ground-floor of the Esplanade Police Court's building and there allowed him to sit until 5 o'clock in the evening when Mr. Jahier, of Messrs. Volkart Brothers' and father-in-law of Mr. Beyts, and Mr. Mahomedally Khairaj, both of whom stood as security for Mr. Beyts, came, and released Mr. Beyts from the police custody by depositing the sums mentioned in the bail-bonds.

THE MHOWRA BILL PASSED.

THIRD READING.

THE Bombay Legislative Council sat at Poona, on Saturday, at noon, for the purpose of hearing the third reading of the Mhowra Bill. His Excellency the Right Hon'ble Lord Harris, G.C.I.E., Governor of Bombay, presided, and there were also present his Excellency Lieut.-General the Honble Sir George Greaves, K.C.B., the Hon'ble Sir Charles Pritchard, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., the Hon'ble Mr. H. M. Birdwood, M.A., LL.D., the Hon'ble Advocate-General, the Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, the Hon'ble Mr. N. N. Wadia, C.I.E., the Hon'ble Rao Bahadur K. L. Nulkar, C.I.E., the Hon'ble Rao Bahadur R. Chotalal, C.I.E., the Hon'ble Mr. A. F. Beaufort, and the Hon'ble Surgeon-Major-General John Pinkerton, M.D.

The Hon'ble Mr. N. N. Wadia had given notice of the following amendment :—In Section 2, to add the following clause to Sub-Section 18A (1) : "Provided also that private owners of mhowra trees growing on occupied or alienated land, shall, on application, be furnished with a license, permit, or pass, for the collection, transport, sale, or possession of the produce of those trees."

In moving the adoption of the amendment, he said : Your Excellency,—When at the second reading I expressed a wish either to modify Section 18A, Sub-section 1, or to add a new clause so as to make it perfectly clear that applicants are entitled to get permits on application unless good reasons can be shown that the applicant is a person who cannot be relied upon to possess such a permit, Sir Charles Pritchard replied : "I am afraid we cannot make such a wide concession ; if we did so the object of this Bill would be defeated." Recognising the difficulty pointed out, I promised to lay before this Council an amendment in a definite form when the Bill was to be considered in detail. Accordingly the amendment now before us has been drafted in consultation, and with the consent of my hon'ble colleagues, Messrs. Nulkar, Chotalal, and Fazalbhoy, and it will be observed that it does not ask for any wide power, but only carries out the tenor of the views held in Select Committee, *viz.*, that the rights of the owners of trees to gather their produce, such as they have hitherto enjoyed, should be respected. To deprive them of these invested rights would be unjust. We have all agreed to back up the efforts of Government to put down illicit distillation and its consequent evils, but I trust, it will be admitted, that the privileges of the owners of trees to dispose of their produce to the best advantage should be protected. At the last meeting when criticising the statement of the Poona *Sarvajanik Sabha*, on page 71 of their quarterly journal, your Excellency said : "What an unfair way of putting the case ! How does the Bill shut out people from a legitimate use of these flowers ? For two months in the year when the flowers are fresh there is no restriction at all, and the other ten months when the flowers are dry and fit for distillation they are able to move them under a permit." And we only ask this facility on behalf of the owners of trees. I am aware that Sir Charles Pritchard may refer me to para. 10 of the Select Committee's report, and say that I should as named therein leave to the Executive Government to make such subsidiary rules or orders as may be necessary for giving effect to the Act, but I contend that it was not the intention of the Select Committee to leave to the Executive to make the essential rules, and as this provision may be taken as one of the latter category, I think it should form part of the Act. I have every confidence in Government and in their officers that they desire to make such rules as will operate equitably but still the tendency, with the progress of education and with the experience already gained of enactments, is to have as much as possible defined in the Act itself. The Poona Sarvajanik Sabha complains that at the time of passing the Forest Act Sir L. Hope promised in the most distinct manner possible that no interference with the private rights and privileges or conveniences of the people was contemplated, and yet the Sabha says, the pledge has been so completely violated that no one would believe that the promise was ever given. I do not know if what the Sabha says is correct, but feel that this may be possible. At the last meeting I gave my reasons for suggesting this change and pointed out the difficulty the people would have in obtaining passes or permits, so I will not repeat them here, but quote the following extract from a leading article in the *Bombay Gazette* of the 30th June :—"The permits for the possession of mhowra flowers above the prescribed maximum will, it is true, be given without fee ; but 'free passes' obtained at the cost of a day's journey to the taluka head-quarters or wherever they may be issued are not free. No one who knows anything of the details of village life, of the relations between the poor and the lower ranks in the Executive, whether in the police department, the abkari, or the salt, needs to be told what new opportunities for petty oppression, and worse, are created whenever any new restraint is placed upon trade." This shows how the permit question is viewed outside the Council, and hope the hon'ble mover will concede the moderate change I now ask.

The Hon'ble Advocate-General said : I think the hon'ble member's amendment ought not to be accepted as its effect would be this. If it becomes part of the Bill it would mean that private owners of mhowra trees would have a statutory right to a license under all circumstances, that is to say any owner who may have been convicted of illicit distillation of mhowra from the produce of these very trees, or of any other offence against the abkari laws, or a breach of any permit, would be entitled the next day to a permit for dealing with mhowra flowers by law. I submit that that state of things ought not to exist. If a person, who is the owner of mhowra trees, does use the produce of those trees for illicit distillation, I think it only right that Government should have the right of revoking his license. The effect of this amendment, if it forms part of the Bill, gives him a statutory right to demand a license whatever offence he may have committed. There also may be other circumstances to make it extremely undesirable that a license should be given to a person, and it is impossible to include in any Bill all the circumstances which may arise or the many different contingencies which may take place. Another objection to the amendment is that when you give a right to a person by Act, you can only take away that right by another Act. *Primâ facie* the owner of mhowra trees has a right to a license for the collection, transport, sale, or possession of the produce of their own trees, no one could say that such a person ought not to have a license, but I think the object which is in the mind of the hon'ble gentleman who has moved this amendment can be obtained in another way, namely, by the rules which the Government have power to make under Section 30 of the Abkari Act, which this Bill is to amend. It appears to me that a rule could be made by which, no doubt, Government would be perfectly willing to give licenses under ordinary circumstances, and which would have the effect of giving owners of mhowra trees the right to permits, which right should not be taken away except for good reasons. The amendment would render this Act to a great extent inoperative if every owner, whatever his conduct may be, or whatever use he may put the produce of his trees to, should have a statutory right to demand from Government a permit which is only intended to be granted for mhowra to be used for licit purposes. On these grounds I submit that this amendment should not be accepted.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur Nulkar supported the amendment, but has no objection to accept a limitation to the effect that the owners of private trees forfeit their right after conviction.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur Chotalall also took the same view.

The Hon'ble Fazulbhoy Visram recognised the objection raised by the Advocate-General.

His Excellency the Governor said: Apparently, since the Select Committee presented its report some suspicion has crept into the minds of hon'ble gentlemen as to the intentions of the Executive Government. It has not been our object to interfere with the licit trade in mhowra flowers, and I fancy that the question between us now is simply what is the best way of securing to the owners of mhowra trees reasonable facilities for the collection, sale, &c., of flowers. The Hon'ble Mr. Wadia considers that the best way to do it is to put this clause into the Bill, and make it a statutory facility. The Hon'ble Advocate-General advises that it would be an unsafe thing to do, and I would suggest that the Hon'ble Mr. Wadia will accept that opinion if we undertake to give owners of mhowra flowers all reasonable facility.

After some further discussion Mr. Wadia withdrew his amendment on Government giving the following undertaking: "Government will undertake to give to owners of mhowra trees growing outside of the talukas specified in Sub-section 3, Clause 18A, Sec. 2, all reasonable facilities under permit for the collection and disposal of the produce of their trees for licit purposes."

A formal amendment was made to Section 2, Sub-section 18D (3).

The Hon'ble Sir Charles Prichard said:—Your Excellency—I have one or two points on which I desire to offer a few brief remarks before the discussion of this Bill is closed. I did point out in the first place that the opposion in this Council to the Mhowra Bill of 1881 was based in great point on the supposition that mhowra flowers are used in the Konkan as food for man and beast. That illusion has been dispelled by the reports of the Mhowra Committees which were not drawn up until and after the rejection of the Bill of 1881—until 1883 and by other more recent inquiries results of which were laid before this Council at its last sitting. Next, I woud explain there is no separate Abkari establishment in this Presidency. There is a seperate Abkari Commissioner who directs the whole executive but the work of the department is intrusted everywhere to the collectors, and is performed under their orders by their ordinary district village establishment, aided by a few additional inspectors and policemen. I do not share the expression in some quarters that additional excise establishments will be inquired to work this Bill and that its working will result in any increased annoyance to the rural population. Its tendency will be in the opposite direction or small quantities of mhowra flowers will remain in the villages after the flowering season is over. With reference to the disapproval of the Abkari policy of the Government expressed by my Hindoo friend, Mr. Nulkar, in his speech on the second reading, I notice that he favours the adoption of direct repressive measures, for checking consumption as soon as illicit distillation has been stopped and that he suggests as a means to that end that the quantities of liquor issued for sale at the sanctioned shops should be gradually reduced and that the Abkari farm would be sold by public competition to those who agree to work with a steadily reduced number of shops. I gladly assure my hon'ble friend that if he will draw up a detailed working scheme to give effect to his views, it shall receive the most careful and favourable attention, but I confess that the task seems to me to present very gueat difficulties. I don't quite see how the issues of liquor for sale at each shop are to be limited without interference with the liberty of the subject or without incitment to unlawful practices. With supplies insufficient to meet the full demand, some customers must be left unsupplied and I should expect under such circumstances that pressure would be brought to bear on the shopkeepers to exceed the limits prescribed for each month's or each week's or each day's sale as the case might be and that the shopkeepers would be surely tempted to sell illicit liquors that could only be procured by means of illicii distillation. That consideration seems to me fatal to the scheme, which starts from the premises that illicit manufacture must be kept in check. All experience that I have gained goes to show that illicit manufacture cannot be stopped unless licit liquor is placed within the reasonable reach of those who want strong drink. Neither can I hold with my hon'ble friend that the liquor traffic is not a legitimate source of revenue. In all civilised countries in which the consumption of liquor is permitted, revenue is raised from its taxation, and I think that in such matters there can be no safer guide than a concurrence of universal experience. Lastly, as to the letter bearing Mr. Dantra's signature that has been read to us to-day, I will leave the argument, which has already been answered, and will deal only with the remedy proposed in it. That remedy is to prohibit the importation of mhowra flower into the districts of Thana and Kolaba, to cut down all Government Mhowra flower trees growing in those districts and to leave the produce of private trees unrestricted. My answer is first, that it would in practice be useless to prohibit importation unless at the same time control were given over the produce growing in the districts—as it would be impossible to stop importation without laying a strong cordon of preventive posts round the boundaries of the districts and examining every package of goods that passes those parts; and secondly, that there is a large number of private trees in the Thana districts the produce of which will inevitably continue to be used for illicit distillation unless it is brought under control soon after it has been gathered. The subject of gradually reducing the number of mhowra trees growing in the Government forests has been for some time under the consideration of the district authorities, but they are so numerous that some years must elapse before any great diminution can be effected, and the employment of the jungle tribes who make money by the mhowra harvest has to be borne in mind.

At the close of the debate his Excellency the Governor said:—I must take this, the only opportunity I shall have of correcting a false impression which my remarks last Saturday on Press opposition appear to have led to. It has been inferred from them that I was advocating for India a system under which Government would be consistently supported by a section of the Press. I do not think my remarks warrant any such construction. I was drawing a comparison between the effect of unanimous Press opposition in this Presidency on the legislative proposals of this Council with what might be expected from unanimous Press opposition in some country where a section of the Press supports Government measures. I offered no opinion as to the respective merits or demerits of the two systems except on one point. The establishment of a Government Press in a country which is already racked with the sectional and subsectional divisions of race and of creed, and which is more party-bound than any other portion of her Majesty's Dominions, might appear to some as not unlikely to worse confound the confusion; but whilst an interesting academical question is not within the domain of practical politics, I did not discuss the point, or express a prefernce for a system under which there would be a Government Press; except on one point, and that was that I think the public are better informed of the merits or demerits of Government proposals, where the Press is not all of one mind. Certainly, we consider rightly or wrongly that the arguments in favour of this legislation and against the *laisser faire* proposals of our critics would have been more fully and more clearly laid before the public if there had been something approaching an equilibrium instead of unanimity of press opinion. I fancy, too, that I have detected a note of surprise that I should have raised the point at all; but it seemed to me that I was in duty bound to take notice in defending our position of a notorious fact; to have omitted to do so would have been to display a disrespect for the Press, and a contemptuous indifference to its criticism, feelings which I do not entertain. For that reason I raised the point, and gave my reason for declining to yield to an opposition, which would, probably, under such other circumstances as I selected for the purpose of comparison, have enforced acquiescence.

The Bill was then read a third time and passed.

A TERRIBLE tragedy has been enacted in a village about five miles from Rawalpindi. A rich money-lender was attacked on Wednesday by some of his infuriated debtors, armed with heavy axes. He received such serious injuries that no hope is entertained of his recovery.

THE GENERAL ELECTIONS.

OPENING OF THE CAMPAIGN.

WHEN the mail left England the electioneering campaign had already begun. In anticipation of Mr. Balfour's statement as to the dissolution, members had gone down to their constituencies, and the home papers are full of political speeches and election intelligence from which we make the following extracts:—

MR. BALFOUR ON CONSERVATIVE POLICY.

The First Lord of the Treasury was entertained at dinner on June 15, at St. James's Hall, by the National Union of Conservative and Constitutional Associations. The Company numbered about 400. Mr. Stuart-Wortley, M.P., proposed "The health of the guest of the evening." Mr. Balfour, in replying, said they had reached a most critical period in the development of the controversy on the Irish question. The Gladstonian Party wanted a situation, but they brought to the country no testimonials as to character. They had, in fact, entered into an alliance which had brought them down to a point of degradation which had never before been reached in the history of this country. Those who muddled our affairs when they had our affairs under their control, and those who in opposition did not hesitate to attempt to buy their way into office by allying themselves with the advocates of crime—those men were bound by the very necessities of their situation not to rely upon their performances in the past, but only upon their promises for the future. What were those promises? They were bound to place Home Rule in the forefront of their programme, and their only resource was to sweeten the medicine by such other promises as they were able to add to it. Gladstonian candidates trusted for success at the election by promising right and left anything which the particular wire-puller of their district happened to tell them was agreeable to the electors. He read the utterances of Mr. Gladstone the other day with regard to London politics. That speech dealt with the subjects of registration, the Lord Mayor, the police, ground-rents, and labour. As to the question of registration, the Conservatives and everybody admitted reform was required. As to the question of the Lord Mayor and the corporate institutions, to pretend that a single ratepayer would be a penny the better for their abolition was to talk abject nonsense. With regard to the police, the result of handing over the control of them to the control of the county council would not increase their security, but it would increase their rates. On the subject of ground-rents he had no objection, and he believed he spoke for his colleagues, to a revision of the rates. He was perfectly prepared, so long as no existing contract was interfered with, to support an alteration in the incidence of taxation. It appeared to him that Mr. Gladstone was entirely upon the wrong tack in the larbour question, both in his recommendations to municipal bodies and his recommendations as to the State. He thought that every public body, be it the country council, town council, or the Parliament itself should act towards labour which it employed in the spirit of the most liberal and the most enlightened employer of labour. They should do that and do no more. London was bound to take an imperial view of public affairs, and must not be bound up with purely municipal affairs, as was contended. He maintained that the Conservative Party had been the pioneers in every branch of social reform. The zeal for social reform in the Gladstonian Party was of too recent growth and followed too closely on the alternation of the franchise to command much confidence.

Continuing, he said:—"I maintain that we have been the pioneers in every branch of social reform. (Cheers.) Legislation about the hours of labour, legislation dealing with the relations between capital and labour, reform of the land laws, encouragement of present owners in Ireland, in England, and in Scotland, freeing of education, housing of the working classes, development of the backward parts of the country, whether those backward parts be found in the storm-beaten districts on the west of Scotland or those not less melancholy and barran regions on the west of Ireland—in all these subjects, and they cover by far the largest portion of social reform up to the present time, we have been either the pioneers or those who have done the most and the best of the work. (Cheers.) Are we to be told with this record behind us, while those whom Mr. Glandstone represents have spent session after session and Parliament after Parliament in barren alterations of the Constitution, are we to be told that we of all people are not those best qualified to deal with the great and difficult problems of social reform with a spirit at once generous, moderate, and statesmanlike? (Cheers.) The contention is surely preposterous This zeal for social reform in the Gladstonian party is of too recent growth to command much confidence. (Hear, hear.) It follows too closely upon the alteration of the franchise. It lies too near a bearing to the acquisition of votes. We were considering these questions long before the classes we intended to benefit could act upon the political machine either for our hurt or for our benefit, and I am convinced that what we shall do in the future will throw no discredit or shame upon the efforts we have made in the past. (Cheers.) How stand we as regards the future? What work lies immediately to our hands? In the first place we have remaining over from the great work—I think I am not wrong in calling it the great legislative work—which we have done in the last six years (hear, hear) great problems which require their final legislative solution. For Ireland there is the Irish Local Government Bill. There are those, I know, who think that after the division on the second reading it was the duty of the Government to press on that measure, but those were gentlemen not so well acquainted as you are with the character of Parliamentary business. The Irish Local Government Bill was met at its inception by a howl, if I may say so without disrespect, of stupid invective. (Cheers.) We were told it was to be 'laughed out of court.' The Opposition, not content with attacking it in the House of Commons, proclaimed on every platform that there was no form of the House which they would not use in order to defeat its progress; and the spirit of Mr. Gladstone's attack, and of all those whom Mr. Gladstone represents, showed conclusively that even the majority of 92 in favour of this Bill, which was to be laughed out of court, was not sufficient to enable us in the time we could possibly have at our disposal to make the measure law. (Cheers.) Under these circumstances, it still remains to be dealt with, and I gather that, unless more sober counsels prevail, the task will not be a light one for the Government that undertakes it. Then we have further for Ireland a continuation and development of that policy of public works which has been met by so much favour in that country, and which I firmly believe will do more for its permanent prosperity than a thousand Parliaments established on the other side of St. George's Channel would do. (Loud Cheers.) With regard to Scotland, a not dissimilar problem presents itself. There on the west coast of the Highlands you have to meet questions like in almost all their conditions, both moral and physical, to those with which you have to deal on the west coast of Ireland. There we have begun, but not as yet completed, a policy like that which we have pursued in Ireland, and which remains for completion at our hands." (Cheers.)

MR. MORLEY ON THE OUTLOOK.

Speaking at Plymouth on Tuesday, 14th ult., Mr. Morley said they now knew, as a matter of fact, that the writs must be issued between the 24th at the earliest and the 28th at the latest. The contest before them would be no child's play. They were going to challenge the Tory party. He could express no unbounded admiration for Lord Salisbury's conduct of the Foreign Office until he (Mr. Morley) knew that the Prime Minister could assure them that when he left the Foreign Office—which they hoped he would next month—he left their relations with all the European Governments—especially with the great Power which was the nearest to them—in that firm, and conciliatory, responsible, and secure position which alone entitled him to the praise which his supporters so readily claimed for his management of the Foreign Office. He (Mr. Morley) doubted whether Lord Salisbury would be able to give his successor any such assurance. With regard to Ulster, he asked why had not vigorous Ulstermen grappled with the Irish problems? Why had she turned her back to her countrymen and looked always to England and to Scotland? That was the only charge he had to make against Ulster, and it was not a light one. They talked about Ireland rising and about civil war. This talk did not begin in Ulster. The men who started the conversation were careful to say that they were for passive resistance. Who, then, put them up to talk of armed risings? A British Prime Minister. He was at Cambridge the other day, and saw that the subject for debate at the Union was this, "That in the opinion of this House an armed rising in Ulster will be justified if a Home Rule bill passes." He only noted this as evidence that all the talk about civil war arose, not in Ireland, but in England. Anybody who advised other people to run risks of this kind, whether it was a Prime Minister or whether it was ingenious youths at Cambridge, was guilty of conduct not only unworthy of statemen, but as cowardly as it was criminal

VISCOUNT CROSS AND THE ELECTIONS.

Speaking at Browning Hall, Walworth, on the 16th ult. Lord Cross said the electors must remember that in the votes they gave they were the trustees of a great nation, and citizens of a vast Empire. Therefore, he implored them to take a wide view of the issues upon which they were called to vote. They must not, because a candidate was favourable to one or two points, vote for him; but they must consider the interests of the nation at large. If the Government lost the confidence of the country, the wage earning classes would be the first to suffer, and to suffer seriously. Let them, then, determine in the first place that they would maintain the integrity, the dignity, and the power of the Empire. With regard to the Irish question, he said that a short time ago a gentleman in Lancashire wrote asking him whether Irish policy of the Liberals ought not to be put prominently before the country, and he directed his secretary to write in reply saying that he thought that should be so. There the matter ended, as he thought, but the two letters were forwarded to Mr. Gladstone, and the following was Mr. Gladstone's reply:—"I think you may safely console Lord Cross by an approximation to his views. We cannot ask the people of Great Britain to forget that there are many and great British questions crying out for settlement. But with a view to that settlement itself, as well as with a view to the piece, honour, union, and strength of the country, what (as I think) the Liberal party desire is, that the Irish question should be regarded as the supreme question, taking precedence of every other." That answer contained about as much comfort as the ex-Premier had recently given to rural labourers, to those who desired Disestablishment, and to the working-man on the question of shorter hours.

MR. GOSCHEN IN DEVONSHIRE.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer was the principal speaker, on June 10, at a meeting held in the Market Buildings, Newton Abbot, over which Lord Clifford presided. Mr. Goschen said that the Unionist majority and the Government were prepared to meet the constituencies, and were happy in the circumstances of the situation. They met their constituents joyous and confident, with many victories inscribed on their flag and without any symptom of mutiny or treason. They did not agree with Mr. Gladstone that the Irish question covered and enveloped, and even smothered and throttled, all others. They said that the way should be made for British legislation by the removal of the Irish block. The Unionists had legislated despite the block, and who had said that if, they gave Home Rule the block would be removed? That would in fact only change its form. The Unionist policy was clear, and was in that respect in great contrast to the policy of the Gladstonians. They had no desire to rouse religious strife, as was alleged. The Radicals fed and fattened on religious strife. Witness their action with respect to Wales. He would be the last to raise the cry of "No Popery," but they should in this matter look at facts. It was at least their duty to take security for the Nonconformist minority. If the present Government received a renewal of the confidence of the people they would be able to proceed with sound general legislation, while, on the other hand, if the Gladstonians were returned to power they would hear of nothing but Ireland. There were vast numbers of people who would regret the day that ever Lord Salisbury ceased to be Foreign Minister. Even if the Liberals could put as good a man as Lord Salisbury in Lord Salisbury's place for foreign affairs, what guarantee was there that he would receive similar support from those behind him? The Radicals had a fatal tendency alway to believe that Englishmen must be in the wrong whenever they came into conflict abroad with any others than Englishmen. This tendency of members below the gangway was repugnant to the imperial interests of the country, anr must hamper any Minister when he acted. Afted referring in some detail to the subjects of finance and agriculture, Mr. Goschen said that their opponents had their programmes and their fine language; but the Government had deeds to appeal to as an earnest of what they would aim to accomplish in the future. It was not that this Government had only a negative policy. For the answer to that charge he referred the electors to the statute-book, to the spirit in which they had dealt with the Colonies, to the manner in which they had dealt with education, primary, secondary, intermeditate, technical, agricultural; to the manner in which they had dealt with it in England, Scotland, Wales, and Ireland.

MR. GLADSTONE ON LABOUR CANDIDATES.

The following letter from Mr. Gladstone has been received at Hull by Mr. F. Maddison, joint Liberal and Labour candidate for Central Hull:—

"Hawarden, June 7, 1892.

"Dear Sir,—I learn with intense satisfaction that you have been accepted as the Liberal candidate for Central Hull by joint action of the Trades Council and the Central Association. I have often expressed the desire, felt, I believe, by the entire Liberal party that the small but valuable representation of labour now existing in Parliament should be much enlarged, and I have never lost an opportunity of promoting that enlargement. I hope that a contribution will be made to it by your success at Hull. You will, I make no doubt, feel, together with other representatives of labour, that for the present moment our first debt is to the people of Ireland, who so reasonably, and to our great advantage as theirs, ask for the management of their own affairs. Beyond this question, as the chosen representative of Liberalism in Central Hull, you will be able to point to a large circle of reforms which have been accepted by the party at large, and which will supply it for some time to come with arduous but honourable employment. If, however, you are taunted with the observation that these are promises only, may you not reply—first, that as to most of them we have endeavoured to push them in the present Parliament, but have been regularly defeated by a Tory-Dissentient majority; secondly, that the Liberal party has not promises alone to depend on, as it can point to the beneficial legislation of the last 60 years, which has an overwhelming proportion been its work, almost always accomplished in the teeth of stern Tory opposition? I trust that in the present crisis every Liberal will rally round you."

Mr. Gladstone has also addressed a letter to the newspapers in which he says:—"The requests addressed to me by Liberal friends in the various constituencies of the country for personal visits, speeches, and letters in support of the candidate and the local cause have at this juncture become so numerous that it is impossible to reply to them severally without the abandonment of other duties imperatively incumbent upon me. Under these circumstances you will much oblige me if you can allow me the use of a brief space in your columns to convey to my correspondents the expression of my sincere regret at finding myself unable to reply to them individually, or to meet their wishes by compliance, or to do more than assure them that my time and thoughts are incessantly applied, in the best modes I can devise, to the promotion of our common cause."

THE HOME RULE BILL.

The *Central News* says:—Within the last few months it has become apparent to the Liberal party managers that a considerable number of Gladstonite members and candidates entertain a strong objection to the retention of the Irish Members at Westminster after a Home Rule Parliament shall have been installed in Dublin. The argument which weighs most strongly with these gentlemen is one with which many of them have been confronted at public meetings in the shape of this question:—"Why should the Irish members be allowed to remain in the Imperial Parliament and meddle with purely British affairs while British members are debarred from any interference whatsoever in Irish matters? Representations in this sense have been made, more or less directly, to the Gladstonite leaders, with the result that the Home Rule Bill will be modified in such a manner that Irish members be retained in the House of Commons—which is by no means certain—their power of interference in imperial English and Scotch business will be reduced to a minimum

HOME RULE FOR SCOTLAND.

The Scottish Home Rule Association has issued a manifesto to the "Electors and Non-Electors of Scotland," in which they say that the restoration of the self-government of which Scotland was unjustly deprived by the incorporating union of 1707 has long been a political aspiration of the Scottish people. No doubt the success of the Irish agitation in forcing Mr. Gladstone to espouse the cause of Ireland, was an encouragement to them, but their own grievances and discontent are longer standing. Mr. Gladstone, more than 20 years ago, maintained at Aberdeen that Scotland and Wales had as much right to Home Rule as Ireland. He had invited Scotland to make the same constitutional demand as Ireland has done, by sending up a large majority of her members to Westminster to support it. Whatever Mr. Gladstone's intentions regarding Scotland may be, they believe many of his lieutenants to have deliberately planned to sacrifice the nationality of Scotland for party purposes. The kingdom is on the eve of a great constitutional change, and unless the Scottish people are bold, and independent of all parties, Scotland may be blotted out of the list of nations, and become a neglected province of England. They must, therefore, be content with no partial settlement, but must pledge every member sent to demand Home Rule for Scotland.

SIR HENRY JAMES.

Sir Henry James, addressing a large gathering of his constituents on Wednesday night, 15 ult., at Bury, said that a few days ago Mr. H. H. Asquith and Mr. T. P. O'Connor met in Scotland and expressed their views upon Home Rule. Mr. T. P. O'Connor first said that the Irish people demanded an Irish Parliament—an Irish exeutive that should be able to deal with every subject affecting Ireland without any control from the Imperial Parliament. That was what Sir William Harcourt would call Fenian Home Rule. Mr. Asquith then said his view was that the body to be established in Dublin, which was to be called a Parliament, might deal with Irish questions, but that it was to be subject to the interference and control of the Imperial Parliament, who should have the same power of legislating for Irish questions that it has at the present moment. Two more contradictory statements from two political brothers could scarcely be imagined. And so it was that one of a body of gentlemen, that existed, he was delighted to say, in far larger numbers in Scotland than in England, and were called "hecklers," asked the two orators how they reconciled their different statements. Mr. Asquith took a very wise course. He said he had nothing to do with Mr. O'Connor, and was not responsible for anything he said. (Laughter.)

THE NATIONALIST DEMANDS.

At the fortnightly meeting, of the National League in Dublin on Tuesday, 14th ult., Mr. T. Harrington, M.P., said the demand of the Irish people was for a statutory Parliament, subject only to the veto of the Crown which should be exercised according to the constitutional practice in England at the present day. They demanded that there should be devolved upon the Irish Parliament the function of dealing with the land question in Ireland, or that within a prescribed term of years—to be fixed in the Home Rule Bill—the Irish land question should be settled by Parliament. They demanded also that to the Parliament should be entrusted the management and control of the Irish police force, and that in the Bill there should be fixed a term of years within which the Lord-Lieutenant's present power to raise and equip a police force in Ireland should absolutely cease. On these points they had a right to hear something from Mr. Gladstone during his Midlothian campaign.

PARNELLITE MANIFESTO.

The Irish National League of Great Britain have issued a manifesto, in which they say:—The seceders have declared, against the men who stood by Parnell in his last struggle for the independence of the Irish Parliamentary party, war to the knife. We desired peace and sought it. We offered fair and honourable terms of peace, but to no purpose. We asked for peace—back came the cry—"War." So be it. But when three years shall have passed without the establishment of a Home Rule Parliament in Ireland, when the M'Carthyite party shall have been torn by internal dissension, when some of its members shall have gone over to the common enemy, when others shall have fled the country in disgrace, when the terrible truth shall have been brought home to the Irish people that the men who betrayed Parnell have also deceived them, when the battle for Irish legislative freedom shall have to be fought all over again in face of the combined opposition of all English parties, then the little band which stood fearlessly by the side of the great Irish leader in the days of his sorrow and of his country's distress shall from the nucleus of a new Irish army to rally and to save the nation.

THE EIGHT HOURS QUESTION.

In reply to a deputation on this subject Mr. Gladstone, on June 16, says:—Mr. Gladstone remarked that he had dedicated the short remainder of his public life to the Irish Home Rule question, as they were well aware, and he was afraid a statesman who had reached eighty-three years of age could not set aside the main work he had pledged himself to in order to take up this eight hours question, the importance of which he fully acknowledged. Mr. Gladstone went into a minute discussion with each member of the deputation, and pointed out the extreme difficulties in the alternative put to him. The three alternatives were—firstly, a universal compulsory Eight Hours Bill; secondly, a Bill for eight hours with opinion of particular trades exempting themselves from it; and, thirdly, an Eight Hours Bill entirely optional—that is, only applicable to traders desiring to be included. He asked which they would prefer. The deputation expressed preference for the second. Mr. Gladstone said that involved a number of difficult questions to the recognized trades of the country, because if the recognized trades excluded themselves from the Bill they would bring legal consequences on others, and before they could involve others in legal consequences trade unions would be required to be put on a different legal footing. At present trade unions enjoyed a freedom which they ought to value, and a freedom which they would not possess if they were under legal penalties.

NONCONFORMIST MANIFESTO.

The Nonconformists of Ireland have issued an address or appeal to British Nonconformists, in which they depicted the misfortunes likely to befall them in the event of the passing of a Home Rule measure, and urged the necessity of preventing such a state of affairs. The London Nonconformist Council, which takes a widely different view of the position, has determined to issue a counter-appeal to the free churches of London, and a special and urgent meeting was held at the Memorial-Hall, Farringdon-street, on Monday to consider the text of the document. It begins as follows:—"The approach of the general election brings vividly before us the social and political evils that still retard the progress of the kingdom of Christ, and the obligations that constrain every Christian citizen to put forth the most strenuous endeavours to make this event a triumph for the cause of national righteousness and peace." It goes on to declare that this crisis is viewed with unaccountable apathy by numbers of Britons. If social evils are to be remedied, the inequalities of generations lessened, the moral and industrial life of the people developed, the rule of Christ must be contended for over every department of action, in contrast with the domination of capital, class, party, or sect. Two evils menace this hope—the spirit of indifference and the narrowing effect of excessive partisanship. The national good must be set above party. The Christian ideal must not be sacrificed to political expediency. There is then set forth a long list of measures "that are vital to the welfare of London and the nation." The subjects then dealt with include the further extension of local government, Disestablishment, "the restoration of the people to the land," the "liquor traffic," the conditions of labourers, and the establishment of a State scheme of old-age pensions.

THE TEMPERANCE PARTY.

The London Auxiliary of the United Kingdom Alliance has issued a manifesto to the electors of the 65 constituencies of London and Middlesex in view of the forthcoming election. In this it is pointed out that the case of "Sharp *vs.* Wakefield" has made it clear that there is no vested interest in drink licences. Nothing, the manifesto says, can justify the continuence of publichouses at the expense of the public welfare, and it is, therefore, urged that at the general election the public should refuse to send men to Parliament who refuse to support measures for local option or the direct veto. The chief convocation of the Church of England recommended such an enactment 23 years since, and had it then been passed it is suggested "much of the misery, poverty, crime, disease, and premature death annually induced by the liquor traffic might have been prevented." The principle of local self-government could not be more wisely applied than by conferring on localities at least the power of self-defence against a destructive traffic. The manifesto concludes by urging the electors so to vote that the Parliament of 1892 shall pass into law that measure of local option which the Parliament of 1880 declared to be just, desirable, and urgently required.

PARLIAMENTARY CONSTITUENCIES.

A return has just been issued showing, with regard to each Parliamentary constituency in the United Kingdom, the number of electors on the register now in force. The general summary is as follows:—England and Wales.—Registered electors in counties, 2,747,165; in boroughs, 2,047,006; in Universities, 16,066; total, 4,810,237. Scotland.—Registered electors in counties, 336,295; in boroughs, 253,180; in Universities, 16,928; total, 606,403. Ireland.—Registered electors in counties, 642,865; in boroughs, 97,599; in Universities, 4,352; total, 744,816. Grand total for the United Kingdom.—In counties, 3,726,325; in boroughs, 2,397,785; in Universities, 37,346; total, 6,161,456.

RUSSIAN EXPECTATIONS.

The issue of the forthcoming elections in Great Britain is (the St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Standard* telegraphs) being expected with great interest in Russia, where a deep-rooted impression is almost general that the advent of a Gladstone Ministry would mean a weakening of English influence, at least as exercised in holding our own against Russia. Nothing can convince the Russians that Mr. Gladstone is not their cordial friend, ready to make considerable sacrifices on his coming to Power in order to gratify them; and this view was shown in a recent article in the *Novosti*, which is not a Government organ, speaking according to instructions, but the mouthpiece of the advanced Liberals, in so far as any such exist in Russia. Referring to the meeting of the Emperors, the *Novosti* says the European situation is so clearly defined and so firmly established that there is not much danger of its being disturbed by minor incidents. It goes on to declare that only two eventualities could break up the Triple Alliance—namely, the ruin of Italy, or a very decisive victory of the Gladstonian party at the general election. The fact of the possible triumph of the Opposition being regarded, as it most undoubtedly is all over Russia, as a contingency likely to produce a disturbance of the European equilibrium in favour of Russia is one (the correspondent adds) which should not be lost sight of by the electors; and if the view is a false one, the sooner it is authoritatively dispelled the better.

THE DUKE OF ARGYLL.

The Duke of Argyll spoke in Leeds on Weenesday, 15th ult. He said he had not thrown off his allegiance to any leader, because Mr. Gladstone was no longer a leader. He [illegible] a mere trap to catch other men. No one could look at the course he had pursued during the last few years without thinking that he exactly came up to the description in the Bible—"driven by the wind and tossed."

POLICE ADMINISTRATION IN BOMBAY.

THE following resolution issued by the Judicial Department reviews the Police Administration in the Town and Island of Bombay for the year 1891:—

There were 17,893 cognizable and 8,440 (in the body of the report the number is given as 8,400) non-cognizable cases reported to the Bombay City Police in 1891 as against 18,518 cognizable and 7,596 non-cognizable cases reported in 1890, while the number of accused persons actually appearing in Court, whether in connection with cognizable or non-cognizable cases was 29,045 against 28,353 in the previous year, the increase being confined to the persons appearing in non-cognizable cases. The decrease in the number of cognizable cases reported was due entirely to a remarkable decline from 7,309 to 6,156 in the number of offences against the Police Acts and from 3,148 to 2,551 in the number of cases of drunkenness. No fewer than 828 cases were reported under Act XI of 1890 (Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act) of which 697 ended in convictions. The number of minor offences against property rose from 2,646 in 1890 to 3.207 in the year under review, while offences under the Abkari Act numbered only 25 against 81 in 1890. Crime in its more serious form remained practically the same, since in 1890 the number of offences included in Class II (Serious offences against the person) was 287 and in 1891 it was 271. There were nine murder cases, two of which were by poisoning, while in the previous year there were six murders and three attempts at murder. In last year's report the increase in the number of cases under the Police Acts, the Mercantile Marine Act, and the Abkari Act was attributed by the Commissioner of Police to greater vigilance on the part of Police. During 1891 the number of cases under these Acts fell from 10,457 to 8,707, from 117 to 46, and from 81 to 25, or in a far more remarkable manner than that in which they rose in the preceding year. The Governor in Council learns with satisfaction that the work of the Temperance Societies in Bombay is beginning to have an appreciable effect in checking drunkenness, but it is not clear that this is the only explanation of the decrease in one of these classes of crime, while no explanation is offered as to the others.

2. There was a rise in the number of cognizable cases under the Indian Penal Code of which the most remarkable was the increase of 31 house-breaking cases (not 38 as shown by the Commissioner in paragraph 6 of his report), 448 cases of theft and 116 cases of criminal breach of trust. The house-breaking cases are reported to have been on the increase chiefly in the outlying suburbs of the city, such as Mahim, &c., where the Commissioner, with the force at present at his disposal, is unable to quarter a sufficient body of constables for the proper protection of property. When the Police force of the city is reorganized, this class of crime will, no doubt, be kept down more effectually.

3. As regards the investigation of crime, the Governor in Council notices a regrettable decline in the percentage of cases of all kinds ending in conviction to the total number investigated. In 1890 the figure stood at 95·81, while for 1891 the percentage was 87·51. The falling off was most marked in the case of "Serious offences against the person and property or against property only." "Minor offences against the person" and "Minor offences against property." Similarly, the percentage of persons convicted to those arrested for these offences showed a serious decline. These percentages in the case of offence against Act other than the Penal Code were, it is satisfactory to note, fairly well maintained. The Commissioner of Police states that he has, in this year's report, prepared Statement A in accordance with the suggestions put forward in paragraph 2 of Government Resolution No. 3375, dated 24th June, 1891, but one or two errors appear to have crept in. The number of "Other murder" cases reported during the year is shown as seven, of which five were decided (column 8 of Statement A), all of which (column) 9 ended in conviction. The percentage in column 11 is accordingly given as 100; and it is not understood how, if this is correct, column 15 (b) shows one case as ending in acquittal or discharge. The Commissioner of Police should give an explanation of this. Of the nine murders committed in 1981, six were prosecuted to conviction, while two apparently were awaiting decision at the close of the year. Only one acquittal appears to have resulted.

4. The number of offences against property shows, as has been pointed out above, a large increase, especially under the heads "House-breaking," of which there were 212 cases against 176 in 1890. "Theft, ordinary of which there were 2,705 as against 2,257 cases, and "Criminal breach of trust," of which there were 352 as compared with 236 cases in 1890. Thefts are reported to have been of a petty nature and the increase in the number of cases is ascribed by the Commissioner of Police to the increased vigilance of the Police; but the 'decrease' which occurred in 1890 in the same class of offences was ascribed by him to the same cause. Perhaps it would be safer to assign the increases and decreases to the natural fluctuations which must occur in the records of crime in a populous city like Bombay.

5. The value of property stolen rose, as migth be expected, from the large increase in the number of offences against property, from Rs. 2,13,606 in 1890 to Rs. 2,29,616. This figure is not quite so high as that for 1889, but that year was an exceptionally bad one, and the return for the year under review is not very encouraging. There was a slight increase (from 51·2 to 51·60) in the percentage of property recovered, the value of which amounted to Rs. 1,18,500. The decline in the number of arrests of persons in possession of stolen property from 336 to 228 is, in vew of increase in the value of property stolen, remarkable.

6. The Governor in Council observes with regret the large increase in the percentage of admissions to hospital and that the Commissioner of Police attributes the invaliding to the continuous and excessive work thrown upon the force. This, together with the increase in the number of cases of house-breaking at Mahim, noticed in paragraph 8 of the report, which is attributable to the insufficient number of constables whom he is able to post there, confirm Government in their opinion that the police force of the city of Bombay urgently needs an increase. No fewer than 465 policemen received rewards either in promotion, good-conduct badges or money, as against 438 in 1890, while there was a slight fall, from 422 to 414, in the number of men punished. The Governor in Council has much satisfaction in placing on record his recognition of the valuable services rendered by the Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Gell, by Superintendents Crummy, Sweeney, Brewin, McDermott and Ingram, by Sardar Mir Abdul Ali, Khan Bahadur, by the several inspectors named in paragraph 58 of Colonel Wilson's report and by the force generally.

(Signed) C. H. A. HILL,
Under-Secretary to Government.

THE LATE CYCLONE IN CUTCH.

THE Political Agent in Cutch has reported to Government on the loss and damage caused in the State by the cyclone of the 1st May. He says:—"In the whole of Cutch 38 persons were killed in the cyclone of the 1st May, and 141 persons were wounded. About 98,000 houses were damaged, 30 boats were destroyed, and 22 others were injured. 1,26,000 trees were uprooted, and about 5,00,000 were much injured. Rs. 93,000 worth of fodder and grass was lost, and about Rs. 2,00,000 worth of damage was done to goods. Crops suffered to the value of a lakh, and the total amount of the value of the loss occasioned in the Province is estimated at Rs. 12,60,000, of which perhaps half will have to be borne by the Darbar. In Mandvi and Rapur four times as much damage was done as in Anjar. In Mundra, Bhuj and Bhachau the loss varied from Rs. 1,10,000 to Rs 50,000. In Abdasa, Nakhtrana and Khavda the amount lies between Rs. 26,000 and Rs. 18,000. "In Adesir, Larhpat and Khadir only from Rs. 700 to Rs. 300 worth of harm was done."

A Government resolution bearing upon this says:—The Political Agent should be requested to inform his Highness the Rao that his Excellency the Governor in Council sympathizes with his Highness on the loss sustained by his subjects owing to this visitation.

SOUTHWELL AND AUSTIN, LIMITED.

A special extraordinary meeting of the sharehorders of Southwell and Austin, Ld., was held in the offices of the company in Hornby Row on Saturday afternoon "for the purpose of the liquidators submitting to all the shareholders their report or reports in reply to questions asked by shareholders, as resolved at the meeting held on the 22nd ultimo, Mr. G. R. Neill, one of the Liquidators, was voted to the chair, and amongst the other sharesholders present were Messrs. J. P. Cornforth, F. Chalk, F. S. Piper, W. B. Green, H. Kennard, H. Watson, Kumulsey Premjee, Mulji B. Barbhaya, Luckmidass Gopaljee, Atmaram Goculdass, Megjee Roopchund, Vithal Jadowjee, K. Dharsee, R. Pranshunker, M. Laljee, K. Shiram, D. Punajee and D. Megjee, Mr. E. J. Smith, manager to the liquidators also being present.

The notice convening the meeting having been read, Mr. Neill proceeded with the reading of his report in reply to the questions asked by Mr. G. B. Green and Mr. H. Watson and prefaced his statement by pointing out that he was pleased to inform the shareholders that Mr. Kumulsey Premjee (a co-liquidator) agreed with him on all "business matters referred to in the report, but he (Mr. Neill) regretted that Mr. Piper, (the other liquidator) did not agree with him upon all matters, and it was hardly to be expected that he could. The chairman then went on to read the report and started with the observation that he had no hesitation whatever in saying that he considered this was one of the worst cases that had ever come before the public under the Companies Act, and he trusted that his report would in future cause poor investors to carefully look into matters before investing their money. He had in the past been connected with limited liability companies, but none like that in question, and had he only had the slightest conception of what was before him he would not under any circumstances have accepted the position of liquidator. Mr. W. B. Green, one of the shareholders who had taken a prominent part in the matter, had addressed to him as co-liquidator a large number of questions, which upon inquiry could not in his (the chairman's opinion be answered by the manager in a satisfactory way. That at once aroused his suspicion and he began, with the assistance of Mr. Green and Mr. Watson and Mr. Kennard, two other large shrreholders to investigate everything, and, the more questions they put to him the worse he found matters got. One of the first things he did upon taking possession was to ask for the cash balance according to the cash-book. He found that there should have been considerably over Rs. 5,000 in hand, but the clerk stated he had only Rs. 42-0- in hand. On going fully into the question he was told that payments had been made to that extent, but had not been entered in the cash book since the 23rd February. Since then the manager, with the assistance of the clerks had made up vouchers for the amount. Included in the amount were Rs. 1,396 as advances made to the manager, but no entries were ever made in the cash-book and her account had not been charged. The books had been kept in a most loose, careless and slovenly manner; entries had been made in pencil here, there, and everywhere; he could not find an invoice book, bought ledger or journal; and he asked how it was possible for any auditor to make out a trial balance and balance the company's books? Again on searching through the books, he discovered that so far back as December, 1889, the company was in financial difficulties and a loan of Rs. 10,000, had to be obtained at that time to tide them over. No allowance from the formation of the company, so far as he could see except on one occassion, had been made for bad debts in the balance-sheet: that was a very considerable item each year, and on last stock-taking it amounted to Rs. 28,000, which after inquiry he felt justified in saying, would not realize half that amount. A large number of debtors being dead, or having left the country, and the other debts absolutely bad, nearly all old accounts standing over since 1889 and 1890. He had also ascertained that a reserved fund for Rs. 4,000 was created in March 1889, and it was proposed out of it to pay income-tax and meet bad debts that had never been done, or if so it was impossible to trace it in the books of the company. Where, he asked, were those Rs. 4,000, and what had become of them? Further he found that some quantity of goods had been removed by the manager to her own private house for the use of herself and family, and no entries whatever had been made of those goods. Some little time ago he here mentioned he saw Mrs. Austin at Khandalla in the presence of their late respected chairman, Mr. Cornforth, when she told him that the greatest secrecy had existed, and that for the past two years she had not been allowed to assist in taking stock, although she had been one of the original partners. Replying more particularly to Mr. Green's long series of questions, Mr. Neill said, the manager's salary had been Rs. 200, Rs. 300 and Rs. 400 per mensem for three years with a commission of 10 per cent. upon the nett profits. As to Mr. Piper's statement that invoices had been destroyed and that none had ever been posted, the chairman stated that Mrs. Piper had said there were no invoices, and up to that time certainly none were posted, but since then the invoices of four firms had been found and posted, at the end of the audit of 1891. Messrs. Lidbetter and Co. wrote and complained to Mr. Piper of the mode and manner in which the books were kept, but that was never reported to the directors, or if so, he (Mr. Neill) could not find any note of it in the directors' minute book. With regard to the retirement of Mr. Cornforth he explained that he believed it was due to the business not being worked to Mr. Cornforth's satisfaction, and he found it difficult to get the manager to call regular meetings of the directors so as to obtain full information. He (Mr. Neill) had examined one stock sheet, together with Mr. W. B. Green, and he certainly thought that figures had been altered for the purpose of increasing the value of stock, but by whom it was impossible to say; the value of the stock in February 1892 was one lakh six hundred rupees, the figures were arrived at by Mrs. Piper, but how, in the absence of invoices, he could not say. He was sorry that he could not tell Mr. Green the value of the stock up to June or how the balance agreed with sales, because up till now they had been unable to complete stock-taking. The manager did not pay full prices on all occasions for goods obtained from the firm, and further than that she took off the account as shown in the ledger 35 per cent. Goods had been purchased for the manager from Laidlaw and Whiteaway and paid for by Southwell and Austin, but not all charged to the manager; at the same time 35 per cent. had been deducted off the price Southwell and Austin paid. On searching the minute-book he found that no such discount was ever authorised by the directors, but the manager informed him that Mr. Bristed told her it was usual; the assistants informed him that they paid full prices, but the manager allowed them a discount of 10 per cent. He discovered that Mrs. Piper had received from February 23rd to May 21st, 1892, Rs. 1,393 for her own private use, which sum up to that minute had not been entered in the cash-book; beyond the above-mentioned borrowed cash the manager's private account of the goods which had been charged to her stood at about Rs. 2,500. It was true some of the leaves had been torn out of the clerk's cash sale-book for February, but criminal proceedings had been taken against the clerk in question, and that matters would have to be explained in the police court. He was quite unable to say why the monthly accounts and wages had not been paid every month regularly before any dividend was thought of. That was one of the mysteries of the management, and the only explanation he could give, was that the company never had any money to pay either dividend or wages. The directors had asked the manager to furnish them with a monthly statement, but this was done very irregularly, and he believed it caused the directors dissatisfaction. In reply to the questions why Mrs. Austin, who was a most experienced person, had not taken stock for some time, and whether there had been any difference between that lady and Mrs. Piper, he said he believed that a difference of opinion had existed between them; but unknown to Mrs. Austin as he heard that upon one occasion Mrs. Piper complained to the directors of Mrs. Austin's interference in the business.

Mr. Piper here put in a letter from Mrs. Austin stating that she had not taken stock because she was otherwise engaged with dressmaking, and this year she was away in Secunderabad; up to that time she had more or less assisted in stock-taking, no impediment being placed in her way.

Another letter was put in from Mrs. Austin stating that she was pleased to say that for the last eight years Mrs. Piper and herself had been working together, both as partners, and in the company, they had combined with one interest only in every sense of the word; there had only been one difference between them and that had occurred through a mistake which, having been remedied, was forgotten. Mr. Piper and the Clerk went down into the work room and endeavoured to make up receipts for the cash over Rs. 5,000 which had not been entered in the cash-book; and Mr. Smith, the liquidator's manager, still stated that they were made up in a most unsatisfactory manner, there still being a further sum of Rs. 176 not accounted for. Mrs. Piper removed goods after the liquidation to the extent of Rs. 282 without the knowledge of the liquidators, and immediately upon discovery the liquidators held a meeting, and it was resolved that the goods should either be returned at once or be paid for. All the goods were returned with the exception of about Rs. 62 worth, which Mr. and Mrs. Piper had been requested to pay for, but up to the present they had not done so.

Mr. Neill, continuing his statement, said the account presented by the *Times of India* for Rs. 100 for advertisements in connection with the balloon ascent made by the late Mr. Mansfield was at first rendered to Messrs. Southwell & Austin, but at a later period was transferred to Mr. Piper's private account. There was no ledger, and it was impossible to check the accounts, and they had to accept whatever people said was owing. Mr. Piper had not to his knowledge been offered a lakh of Rs. for the business, and when asked about this at the liquidator's meeting, said he had a conditional offer, but refused to disclose the name. Mr. Piper had repeatedly threatened him whilst executing his duty as liquidator, and upon one occasion Mr. Neill felt it his duty to report those threats to the police. Upon examination Mr. Neill found that the statement said to have been made by Mr. Piper to Mr. Green, two-and-a-half years ago that the returns were then double what they were in the previous year, was absolutely untrue. Upon careful enquiry into the accounts he thought that there was no question whatever that the dividend in 1890 was paid out of Rs. 60,500 additional capital subscribed. Ordinary shareholders had not, in his opinion, received any benefit out of that additional capital. All the ordinary shares had not been taken up, but the preference shares had been taken up to the extent of Rs. 60,500. It was absolutely true that the last dividend in 1890-91 was paid out of capital. The directors up till nearly the very last were informed by the manager that the business was a paying one. Mr. Piper had not borrowed money to pay the last dividend, but he persuaded Mr. Kumulsey Premjee to purchase Rs. 10,000 worth of shares, to enable the company to do so. Mr. Kumulsey had stated that he purchased the shares on Mr. Piper assuring him it was a paying business. Mrs. Piper had informed him that no firm allowed her any discount whatever: the reason why he could not tell. He believed that Mrs. Austin checked the stock that came from England about 1890, but it was not entered in the stock book there and then, there being no stock book, and consequently no check whatever upon the goods. The cash sales were noted in pencil by the clerk and were supposed to be entered daily in the company's cash book. They were never checked by the manager, or if so, were not signed as being correct. Mr. Kumulsey had requested him to state that during the past six months he had told Mr. and Mrs. Piper, not to trust the late clerk, for if they did so he would eventually get them into trouble.

Proceeding to answer Mr. Watson's sixty questions Mr. Neill said on a few occasions the manager had ordered her private bills for bread, milk and other domestic supplies to be paid for from the cash of the company. It was impossible to give the total amount paid. The items were entered in a small memorandum book and afterwards the total amount charged to Mrs. Piper, or should have been; the last of such memorandum books could be produced only lately signed by Mr. Piper. Mr. Smith, the liquidator's manager, had not yet been able to complete the stock-taking, and it was impossible to say what were the exact assets of the company. The liabilities, however, were about Rs. 17,000 irrespective of Mr. and Mrs. Piper's account. The invoices of the company for goods bought had not been posted in a proper invoice book. He could not positively say whether all the invoice from the formation of the company had been placed before the directors, but he did not think so, and he was assured by the auditors that they were not placed before them (the auditors). He could not understand how it was that in the outstanding accounts several bills had been returned as paid; others due by parties known to have left the country, or to have died, had been carried forward as good debts, but he believed it had been done on the assurance of the manager that all the debts were good. It was true that the manager had not settled her account with the company for upwards of three years, no interest whatever had been charged, and 35 per cent. had been deducted in the ledger from the account. It was impossible to say what wages were due to Mrs. Piper, Mrs Austin, the European assistants and other servants because there was no record.

Mr. Kennard: Are there no receipts?

Mr. Neill: Money has been paid on account, but it is impossible to trace it.

Mr. Piper: I am instructed by Mrs. Piper to say that there was a book and all the receipts were there. I have seen such a book downstairs, but I cannot say why it was not kept posted.

Mr. Neill: A book was left until 1889, when Mr. Bristed took a personal interest in the business, but since then, if I may be allowed to use the word, things have gone *fut*. (Laughter.)

Mr. Piper: If we take the trouble it can be found, but there is so much quarrelling we cannot do any thing.

Mr. Niell: It is impossible for us to find it.

Mr. Kennard: The clerk is the man who should know.

Mr. Neill: The clerk is in another place now. (Laughter.)

Mr. Neill, continuing his statement, said leaves had been torn out of the cash book; he could not say why, but it was a matter which would have to be answered in the police court. Since liquidation notices had been posted to the different people owing money, and the accounts were being collected as quickly as possible. The salaries and wages alone for the year 1889 amounted to Rs. 13,348, for 1890, Rs. 20,235, for 1891 Rs. 22,336. Last year the stock shown in the balance sheet was Rs. 1,00,600. The value of phrchases and returns this year amounted to Rs. 31,951. The firm owed to the bank Rs. 11,000, but since liquidation Rs. 2,000 had been repaid. For the three years ending 1891 Mrs. Piper had been paid Rs. 3,473 on account of her 10 per cent. commission on net profits. To persons, apart from assistants, credit had, he believed, been given most indiscreetly. Mrs. Pipes had taken stock herself with the assistance of her assistants, but how she did it without having either invoices of stock-book, he could not say. Mrs. Piper's renewal of agreement had not been signed. From the compliments paid to Mrs. Piper, at each annual meeting for the able manner in which she conducted the business, he assumed that that was a sufficient reason in the late directors' opinion to retain her services upon such a high salary, and commission. It was true a dress had been made for a lady which was to have cost Rs. 200. The cost, however, worked out to 266, and as the lady refused to take the dress, it was put into stock. Later on the trimmings were taken off to the extent of Rs. 66 and put into stock, the dress being taken by Mrs. Piper. It would be impossible to say what had become of those particular trimmings. He believed Mrs. Piper had another bodice made for the dress, but it had not yet been paid for.

Mr. Piper here put in a letter from Mrs. Austin in which she stated that a black brocade and satin dress was made to order for a lady at an estimated cost of Rs. 200. The dress not being handsome enough she (Mrs. Austin) was induced to put on extra trimming amounting to Rs. 60, or Rs. 66. Not even then giving satisfaction, the dress was returned to the firm and placed in stock as is usual in all business. Not being sold for a length of time, and becoming old-fashioned, Mrs. Austin stripped it of its trimmings and sold them to different customers, Mrs. Piper taking the dress in its unfinished state. Mr. Austin considered that sufficient was charged for it as such articles lost value.

Mr. Mulji Barbhaya, having asked whether the report read was that of Mr. Neill's only, or a joint report of three liquidators.

Mr. Neill stated that Mr. Kumulsey agreed with it so far as "business matters" were concerned.

Mr. Piper said he wished to attach a minute to the foot of Mr. Neill's report which was as follows:—"As I am a director of the company, and the report laid before this meeting is chiefly made up of answers to questions asked by Messrs. Green and Waston, I think it better that it should be given as the sole report of Mr. G. R. Neill, who must be responsible for any personalities or inaccuracies. I court enquiry and a great deal of the information contained in the answers has been obtained from me. I object to the tone of the report"

Mr. Neill: I cannot consent to any such foot-note being attached to the report.

With reference to a remark that the dividend had been paid out of capital, Mr. Chalk said if they would give him the last balance sheet for the 9th March 1891 he would make the matter clear. From the profit and loss account, there appeared Rs. 10,790 and there was shown to be in the bank a surplus at that time, and money in hand over Rs. 1,500. The dividend was not paid out of capital, but out of what appeared to be the profits of the company for the previous year.

Mr. Chalk desired to know whether the liquidators had been able to fix the period at which the losses of the company commenced?

Mr. Neill replied, from the very first year. They declared a handsome dividend in March 1889, was paid in May, and in August they were in trouble and had to go to the public for more capital by trying to get rid of the unallotted ordinary shares. They had been in difficulties from the very commencement, and the dividend was never earned as shown in the balance sheet of the first year. Stock had been taken at fancy prices, Rs. 35,000 had been brought forward as good book debts, some thousands of which he could absolutely prove were not in existence, although shown as good assets.

Mr. Chalk said Mr. Neil's opinion seemed to be that the balance sheets were erroneous.

Mr. Neill said he did not think so with the knowledge of auditors. He held the auditors responsible only in so far as he did not think they had taken due precaution with reference to the statement of good book debts. They had been given the figures and had passed them with the balance sheet as correct. They had simply accepted the figures as given by Mrs. Piper.

Mr. Chalk: What is the conclusion you come to as to the real cause of the failure of the company?

Mr. Neill: Gross mismanagement.

Mr. Green: Don't be too personal.

Mr. Neill: I say gross mismanagement.

Mr. Piper: I should like to ask you one question. Mr. Neill, have you on any occasion discovered anything dishonest on my part.

Mr. Neill: No, Mr. Piper. I can answer that question with pleasure. I have discovered nothing dishonest on your part—nothing whatever. But I naturally attribute more blame to you than to the other directors as you are the husband of the manager; but I have not detected any personal dishonesty or intention to be dishonest, or know of none on your part. I cannot say anything more.

Mr. Piper: The failure of this company is my ruin.

Mr. Green: I know this that myself and my two friends, Mr. Watson and Mr. Kennard were the first to help you to form it.

Mr. Piper: But are you in the position I am in Mr. Green? I have lost everything.

Mr. Green: Serve you right I am glad of it. That's personal if you like.

Mr. Watson: There has been either personal dishonesty or personal dereliction of duty.

Mr. Neill: Then I say it was dereliction of duty.

Mr. Muljee Bharbhaya thought that now all the questions put by Messrs. Green and Watson had been answered, the only thing that remained to be done was to clear off stock and recover what debts they could as fast as possible and get what they could out of the affair. He was against any of the money being wasted in criminal proceedings.

Mr. Neill said it was not the intention of the liquidators to institute criminal proceedings, his object was to return to the shareholders every penny invested. (Hear hear.) He thought what should be done now by the directors was for them to say they would refund the money to the shareholders and take over the assets. If they did not he would "prove it" for he meant to return every shareholder his money in full. (Hear hear.)

The proceedings shortly afterwards terminated.

A USEFUL CITIZEN.

A PUBLIC meeting of the supporters of the proposed memorial of Dr. Thomas Blaney to the city of Bombay was held on Saturday evening, at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute. The hall was crowded by Parsees and Hindus of different classes. On the motion of Mr. Vurjeewandass Madhavdass, supported by Mr. P. M. Mehta, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., was voted to the chair. The chairman, in a brief speech, eulogised the long and meritorious services rendered by Dr. Blaney to the citizens of Bombay in and outside the Municipal Corporation for about thirty years. He also referred to the private charities of Dr. Blaney, made without distinction of class and religion. He said that the services of such a man rendered with unselfish purpose at a sacrifice of labour and money should be appreciated in some form calculated to perpetuate his memory. The chairman then called upon Mr. Chandavarker to propose a motion, which ran as follows:—"That the meeting desires to give public expression to its high appreciation of the long and valuable services rendered to the city of Bombay by Dr. T. Blaney."

Mr. Chandavarker, in laying the proposition before the meeting, dwelt upon the valuable services rendered by Dr. Blaney in the Municipal Corporation. He said that the water-supply of Bombay was proposed to be transferred to the firm of private contractors—Messrs. Nicholl and Company—and if that had been done it would have been productive of untold evil, but the foresight and sagacity of Dr. Blaney had saved them from falling into that error. It was he (Dr. Blaney) who supported the project of Vehar and Tulsi Lakes and the great Tansa water scheme. Several gentlemen had tried to take the merit of the Tansa works to themselves. In important and useful work done by the Municipality, they would find the hand of Dr. Blaney. Major Selby had once said that in looking at the past records of the Municipality he was struck to find the name of Dr. Blaney in every important municipal business. Dr. Blaney was for some time a chairman and a member of the Standing Committee, and had refused to take his fees, which would have amounted to something like Rs. 14,000. He hoped that the proposition would be carried with acclamation.

Mr. Kabrajee seconded the proposition, which was carried unanimously.

Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik remarked that the European community should be really proud for having such a wonderful man as Dr. Blaney, who had worked for those amongst whom he lived by sacrificing his own comfort and ease. There was not a nook or corner in Bombay, which Dr. Blaney had not visited. As the Coroner he had to poke his nose in every lane—(laughter)—and so he was more acquainted with the sanitary condition of the city than any other member of the Corporation. He had brought to bear his experience and extraordinary genius on Municipal matters, and had taken always an active part in every work of utility. Mr Javerilal proposed that a committee of over 100 gentlemen, including his Highness Aga Akbar Shah, his Highness Jenghi Shah, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Sir Dinshaw Petit, and Mr. Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengali be formed to collect subscriptions for the purpose of commemorating the services of Dr. Blaney, and to decide the form of the memorial.

Dr. Bhalchandra seconded the proposition, which was carried.

Mr. Sorabjee Framjee Patel proposed that Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, Mr. Tribhowandass Vurjeewandass, Mr. A. M. Dharamsey, and Drs. Bhalchandra and B. S. Shroff be appointed honorary secretaries to the above fund, and that an account be opened in the Bank of Bombay, the secretaries being authorised to sign all the cheques in connection with the fund. Dr. K. N. Bahadurjee, seconded and Mr. D. E. Watcha, supported the resolution, which was carried. A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

A SHOCKING TRAGEDY AT MAZAGON.

ON Friday night, Ameena, a Mahomedan woman, about 35 years of age, murdered her daughter, Khatija, 4 years old, by throwing her in a well, and then destroyed herself in a similar way. It appeared that the woman was in embarrassed circumstances. Her creditors pressed for payment, but being unable to meet their demands she was greatly perplexed. To escape shame and disgrace she left home on Friday night, taking Khatija in her arms, and put an end to her own as well as Khatija's life. The body of the child was found floating in the well, on Saturday evening. A policeman, on seeing a large crowd of people collected round the well, went there, and had the child brought out of the well. An inquest was held yesterday morning, by Dr. Blaney, the Coroner, at Mazagon, touching the death of Khatija, when after some evidence had been recorded, the inquest was adjourned until tomorrow, as the body of the mother had not been found. The following evidence was recorded by the Coroner:—

Cassum Kuthell said that he was a mill-labourer and lived in Kaudawadi. His mother who was a widow, and his sister lived at Narelwadi. His mother was in debt and her creditors constantly demanded the payment of their money. For this reason, witness left his mother's house, but before he left her, she gave him her things so that the creditors might not seize them. He did not see the deceased alive since he left his mother's house three days ago. He did not know where his mother was.

Dr. Sydney Smith, Surgeon to the Coroner, who held a *post-mortem* examination of the body, was of opinion that the cause of death was asphyxia from drowning.

The inquest was adjourned until to-morrow (Tuesday).

After the inquest had been adjourned, the body of Ameena was also recovered from the well. Dr. Blaney held an inquest yesterday evening, at Mazagon, touching the death of Ameena, aged 35 years. From the evidence recorded by the Coroner it appeared that the deceased was employed in the Sassoon Mill. The jury returned a verdict of suicide by drowning in a well.

WEATHER REPORT.

THE Eastern Telegraph Company, Limited, sends us the following reports:—

Zanzibar, July 2nd, 8 a.m. Weather fine; wind, direct south; anemometer, 468·9; and three minutes after, 470·2.

Zanzibar, July 3rd 8 a.m. Weather fine; wind direct S S W; Anemometer 294·9, three minutes after 296·2.

Aden, July 2nd, 10 a.m.—Barometer, 39·84; Thermometer, 92; the force of wind, 234 variable.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR:—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," for it "will positively restore, in every case, Grey or White hair," to its original color, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "RESTORERS." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle.—Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE General Election has already begun, a batch of members being returned unopposed on Saturday, all but one being members of the late Parliament. Of these six were Conservatives, five Unionists, and four Liberals.

THE Yale college boat having beaten Harvard in the American inter-university race will now pull against Oxford.

THE Atlantic line steamer City of Chicago is ashore at Queenstown and her floating is doubtful. The vessel belongs to the Company which has just transferred its steamers to the American register.

MR. H. S. BEYTS was charged at the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, with forgery and cheating and remanded till Wednesday. Two of the firm's ships lying in harbour have been detained.

THE Marquis of Dufferin and Ava was expected to arrive at Walmer Castle on the 18th ultimo for his installation as the Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports.

THE Gaikwar of Baroda and suite arrived at Victoria Station on Tuesday (14th ultimo) from Paris and proceeded to the Grosvenor Hotel. The Gaekwar, attended by Lieutenant-Colonel Reynolds, paid a visit on Wednesday afternoon to Viscount Cross at the India Office.

ADDITIONAL railway arrangements are to be made outside Rawalpindi for the concentration of troops for manœuvres.

THE Mhowra Bill passed into law at the meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council at Poona on Saturday. There was no material of position to the third reading.

MR. FITZMAURICE, Assistant Collector, Satara, has been appointed Under-Secretary to the Bombay Government, Political Department, and Secretary to the Legislative Council, *vice* Mr. C. H. Hill, who reverts to his substantive appointment as Assistant Collector, and will be posted to the Ahmednaggar district.

THE Hon. Surgeon Major-General John Pinkerton, M.D., took his seat as a member of the Bombay Legislative Council at Poona on Saturday. Surgeon Major-General Pinkerton fills the seat vacated by Mr. J. R. Naylor.

THE medals for the Samana Expedition will, it is said, be ready for issue this month, but as regards the clasp for "Hazara 1891" the medal rolls have not yet been received in the Military Department at Calcutta.

A CONTRIBUTION of Rs. 20,000 has been given by the Government of India towards the initial cost of the Trichinopoly water-supply scheme, as well as an annual maintenance charge of Rs. 1,300, with effect from 1st April, 1894.

THE usual weekly meeting of the Viceregal Executive Council on Thursday was unusually prolonged as important matters had to be discussed concerning the policy to be pursued with the Amir of Kabul on the North-Western Frontier.

THE Government of India have sanctioned a grant of Rs. 40,000 to the Indian tea section of the Chicago Exhibition. This is as it should be, Mr. Blechynden, director of the section, who is now in Simla, will probably succeed in obtaining grants from the Bengal Government and the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

COLONEL WARBURTON, Political Officer in charge of the Khyber, is now in the Pass, where his great personal influence over the tribesmen should make itself felt in checking the intrigues of the Amir's agents among the Afridis. The Khyber is as quiet as usual, so far; though Amin Khan, Kuki Khel, will doubtless seek to make local mischief.

MR. R. B. MCCABE, Political Officer in the Lushai Hills, arrived at Shillong on Wednesday night from Fort Aijal, to confer with the Chief Commissioner of Assam regarding the position in Lushailand, and the measures it is expedient to take for the control of the tribesmen and the future administration of the country.

LIEUTENANT HUNTER, Executive Engineer, Military Works, Ferozepore, died of cholera on the evening of 27th June. He was ill for two days, and was getting on well, but had a relapse on Monday and sank rapidly. His death has cast a gloom on the station. Some deaths have also taken place among European soldiers. No fruits are allowed in the cantonments.

THE case of "Colonel" Lampard, who broke off his engagement with Miss Lucy Booth, has been considered by a council of five officers. They have received medical testimony, the *War Cry* states, that he is so far mentally deranged as not to be responsible for his action. Further judgment on the matter is suspended. Miss Lucy Booth intimates that she feels called to mission work in India.

THE recommendations of the Chin-Lushai Commission, which met in Calcutta last cold weather, have now been considered by the Government of India. It has been decided that the whole of the Lushai country shall be placed under Assam, the Chin hills remaining with Burma. The question of the Chittagong division being made over to Assam has been left for future consideration, a report of the proposed change being called for.

THE number of persons killed by wild animals in the Madras Presidency in 1891 was 279, or 83 in excess of the corresponding number for the previous year. The increase occurs mainly under the head of "tigers" and "other animals," the number of deaths under the former head having amounted in the Districts of Ganjam and Vizagapatam alone to 44 and 105, respectively, as against 23 and 80 during 1890. The increase in Ganjam is possibly due, as explained by the Collector, to more careful registration.

CERTAIN members of the Punjab Chief Court Bar have, says the Lahore paper, resolved to send a representation to the officials concerned in England against the enrolment as barrister of a native who recently left Lahore to study for the barrister's examination there, and is already admitted in the institution. To counteract the effect of this representation, the friends of this native have also sent up a memorial from Lahore, which is signed by a large number of Mahomedan gentlemen in the province in his favour.

ON the afternoon of Tuesday last, at 3 o'clock, rain commenced to fall in Colombo; and in a short time, says the local *Observer*, there was a genuine monsoon storm of heavy rain with vivid lightning and loud crashes of thunder. After a few hours the violence of the storm abated, but rain continued to fall until about 9 p.m. The amount gauged at the Meteorological Observatory was 1·46 inch. The south-west wind that set in and still continues is a grateful change, and we hope it will last. The storm caused damage to houses and trees, and we regret to hear of one death.

TWELVE summary tables of the last census have just been issued. Some of the figures differ from those published in January, owing chiefly to corrections made in the returns of the N.-W. P. and Bengal. The total population of India is now given at 287,179,715, or an increase of 33,386,201 since 1881. The population of the Native States is given at a little over 66 millions, and that of the great town at 27¼ millions. There are 246½ million persons returned as illiterate; over 226,000 as lepers; 458,000 as blind; 199,000 as deaf and dumb; and 76,000 as insane.

PAHANG advices speak of interruption to mining enterprise from the increasingly disturbed condition of the country.

LORD RADSTOCK has left Lowrie's Hotel, Simla, for Home. He expected to stay up till the end of the season, but news from Home made him suddenly alter his plans.

A BENARES correspondent says:—I regret to announce the death of Mr. Thomas De Hoxar, a well-known indigo planter, and grandson of Mr. T. Nickels. The deceased had lately been to Mussoorie for a change, and was taken ill immediately after his return on the 25th; but his death yesterday morning was quite unexpected, and may be attributed to the excessive heat of the weather. Mr. De Hoxar was a Lieutenant in the Ghazipur Light Horse, and his untimely death is much regretted. He received a military funeral this morning. There was a very numerous attendance at the graveyard. The Benares detachment of the Light Horse and Rifles formed the escort and firing party, under the command of Captain Leslie.

THE Duchess of Connaught is now taking a course of the waters at Bourbonnes-les-Bains.

THE *Globe* of June 17 says:—Mr. Balfour caused some amusement last night when, in reply to an hon. member who had expressed a fear that the Indian Budget discussion would be attended by a very small audience, he remarked that the phenomenon would not be peculiar to this session. All the same, it is not a credit to the House of Commons that the affairs of India should be so lightly regarded as they are; and we trust that in future years, by putting the debate a little earlier in the session, the Government will do its best to secure for it a rather larger share of public attention.

THE recent murder case, concerning the alleged murder of a Toda by some Badagas, terminated at Coimbatore on Saturday in the acquittal of all the accused, the Judge and assessors being of opinion that it had not been satisfactorily established that death resulted from the injuries inflicted on the deceased. Under the peculiar circumstances of the case such a verdict was inevitable and universally accepted as correct. There were several "scenes" in court during the progress of the trial, more than one sharp altercation having passed between the Judge and the Public Pleader, the Hon. Mr. J. Subramania Iyer, the former repeatedly expressing it as his opinion that the evidence which the prosecuting pleader wished to adduce was "worthless" and was "wasting the time of the Court," expressions which Mr. Subramania Iyer complained of in his address. Another incident was the dialogue which passed between the Assistant Superintendent of Police and the Judge, in which the former was sharply told he would be turned out of Court.

ABOUT three weeks ago says, a China paper, another robbery and murder took place in broad daylight in the streets of Peking. A cart containing a hundred taels was seized, its driver killed and the treasurer borne away by four robbers, one of whom was soon arrested and committed for trial. Robberies by highwaymen are rather frequent at the Capital, but women also sometimes engage in that dangerous occupation. A woman is even now in prison waiting trial for this crime. She is a stalwart lady, and is capable of overpowering a man of average strength. Meeting a silversmith in the street she demanded payment of a debt of two hundred taels from him. The woman being an entire stranger to him, he stood aghast and stared at her dazed and astonished, and before he could recover she searched him for money and found forty taels, of which she relieved him and then made off. Finding the poor smith such a passive victim, however, she returned and dragged him to her house, where by her intimidations and those of her paramour, the silversmith was compelled to write an order for a hundred and sixty taels, the balance of the original demand. The presentation of the order at the silversmith's shop led to the arrest of the robbers.

A EUROPEAN lady, travelling second class, was found dead in her carriage on the arrival of Thursday's up-mail at Sohawa station, Rawalpindi. The matter is under inquiry.

The *Madras Mail* writes:—We learn that all the members of the Madras Trades Association have decided to join the local branch of the Indian Currency Association. This means a most important accession of strength, and, added to the other strong non-official and official support accorded, will ensure the branch being a thoroughly representative one.

THE Survey Report for 1890-91 shows what an excellent record of work is to be credited to the department controlled by Colonel Thullier. The total area surveyed in the year, 117,915 square miles, is almost equal to the area of the British Isles, which is 121,480 square miles. In 1889-90 the work done was within 44 square miles of that just noticed.

THE news is confirmed that Umra Khan of Jandol, is actively concerned in hostilities with the Afghan General, Ghulam Haider, though confirmation of the defeat of the latter has not yet been received. Neverthelsss, taken in connection with the uneasiness of the Mehter of Chitral, thinks the frontier paper, the situation is sufficiently serious to justify the special meeting of the Viceroy's Council on Monday.

CAPTAIN FLEMING, now in officiating charge of the Himalaya Survey Party (No. 18), will be shortly posted to Burma to conduct the work of the party (No. 20) employed on forest surveys. This move is consequent on the retirement on superannuation of the present incumbent, Mr. De Souza. On Captain Fleming's transfer, Captain Bythell, Personal Assistant to the Surveyor-General, will take charge of the Himalaya Party until Major Gore's return from furlough in October.

MR. TOM DE HOXAR, whose sudden death is reported from Benares, was, says the *Morning Post*, one of the biggest European zemindars in the N.-W. Provinces and must have left property of great value. He was quite a young man, and only last week might have been seen riding about Mussoorie in excellent health. The death is also announced at Patiala of the Rev. A. Dutt, native missionary, from the effects of a horse's kick; and of Mr. R. D. Goodall, proprietor and editor of the *Simla Guardian*.

THE death is reported from Shillong of Mr. C. A. Eglinton, who in January, 1871, had one of the most gallant fights with the Lushais on record. A large body of raiders attacked his factory, and, as Mr. Eglinton could not hold it, he retreated with a few faithful hands to a stockade he had erected and fought the enemy the whole day. The Lushais at last abandoned their attempts to rush the position and retreated, having lost fifty-seven braves killed, most of them falling to the Englishman's rifle. Mr. Eglinton was given a free grant of land in recognition of his gallantry.

WRITING to the *Manchester Guardian*, on June 16, in anticipation of the consideration of the Indian Budget, Mr. J. T. Petrocockino says:—Sir,—I should like, through the medium of your paper, to call public attention to a matter affecting the interests of India. As we all know, the life of the present Government is to be counted now by days, and there are only a handful of measures still to be considered prior to the dissolution. One of these is the Indian Budget, which has always received the smallest amount of attention from the present Government, and which Mr. Balfour evidently considers of no importance, as he omitted it altogether the other night from his statement regarding the work to be got through before the dissolution. After next Friday the House will doubtless be left practically empty, a few members and Government officials making a bare quorum, and it will be at this stage that the Indian Budget will be considered a Budget affecting about 300,000,000 of her Majesty's subjects,—and disposed of in a few minutes before empty benches on the eve of the dissolution. This, sir, will be a fitting *finale* to the manner in which the present Government from its accession to power has yearly, I may say, "scamped" the Indian Budget. Let us hope the new Parliament may do justice to so important a matter."

IT has been suggested by some officers of Goorkhas now in London that an annual Goorkha dinner should be held in the metropolis. Messrs. Grindlay and Co. will be glad to hear from officers now serving with or retired from Goorkha regiments who approve of the suggestion, and would be willing to dine when in London. Communications should be addressed to Messrs. Grindlay, at 55, Parliament-street, S.W.

THE INDIAN CURRENCY ASSOCIATION.

AT the preliminary meeting to consider the desirability of forming a Madras branch of the Indian Currency Association, Mr. G. L. Chambers, of Messrs. Binny and Company, presiding, it was resolved that such a branch, with a local committee, be established; that it be open to all who desire to aid in its objects; and that a Provisional Committee consisting of Mr. W. P. Austin, Collector of Madras, Mr. L. S. Moss, Agent and Manager of the Madras Railway, Mr. H. Berry, Exchange Broker, Mr. Robert Orr, of Messrs. Orr and Sons, Mr. R. F. Stranack, Secretary and Treasurer, Commercial and Land Mortgage Bank, Mr. S. R. Turnbull, of Messrs. Wilson and Company, Mr. John Mattheson, Acting Deputy Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Madras, Dewan Bahadur R. Ragoonath Row and Mr. G. L. Chambers, the convener, be formed, for convening a representative meeting of the general community, at which a permanent Committee will be selected.

The meeting then discussed the question as to what effect would be produced on the value of rupees if the Government of India took into its own hands the coinage of silver. The unanimous opinion of the meeting was that competition in London between Council Bills and silver would thereby cease, and the exchange banks would then compete eagerly for Council Bills, the effect being that the Secretary of State would obtain higher rates, and exchange would be permanently higher, so long as the balance of trade remained in favour of India. The meeting also discussed the question of securing by national agreement a fixed ratio between gold and silver coins, the feeling being strongly in favour of this course. It was considered that a memorial to the House of Commons should be prepared, advocating that view. Resolutions on these matters were, however, considered premature. The meeting was representative and attended by several influential gentlemen.

At the Station Theatre, Meerut, on the 27th, at a public meeting, fairly representative of all classes of the inhabitants, a branch of the Indian Currency Association was unanimously established at Meerut. The native merchants and professional gentlemen present specially expressed their adhesion.

Mr. Markham, the Judge, in a long and eloquent speech, based chiefly on the Hon'ble Mr. Mackay's address, explained the reason why the meeting had been convened, and all the pros and cons of the much-vexed question of exchange. He further pointed out the fallacy of native gentlemen thinking that exchange only touched Europeans and had nothing to do with them. He assured them that they were very materially affected by exchange, for, with the advance in Western ideas, they were adopting all kinds of Western luxuries which they never dreamt of twenty years ago, and exchange made them pay fifty per cent. more for these commodities. Mr. Markham stated further that he could never understand why, by the arrangements between the British and Indian Governments, the whole of the English currency could not "en masse" be made legal tender here in India, so that we might have our sovereigns and shillings. He said that there possibly was a very good answer to the suggestion, but he was himself unable to see it. It was not sought to have a gold currency here, because any such attempt would be strenuously opposed by the advocates of a gold currency in London; but he said the desire was to have a gold standard for the rupee. The Dutch had years and years ago bimonetised their currency in Java, and the system had worked without a hitch ever since. Why should not the same system work out here? The example Java had set us we should have set ourselves. We should not have been in our present wretched condition if we had taken matters in time; but act we must, and that at once. For though the rupee had gone as low as it has, still there appeared to be absolutely no limit to its shrinkage. If America launched on the markets of the world all the silver she has in her vaults, silver she was accumulating at the rate of millions of ounces every week, the rupee would run down to eight or ten-pence, instead of fifteen pence. The Indian Government had commenced to see the seriousness of the position itself, and had resolved to send a representative to England to press the matter of exchange to a practical end. In forming a branch at Meerut to support the Simla Committee, they would be also strengthening the hands of the Government.

When Mr. Markham sat down Colonel Plowden, the Cantonment Magistrate, proposed a vote of thanks to the speaker for his able and lucid exposition of a question that so few of them knew anything about until they heard the present address. The resolution was carried unanimously.

The following gentlemen were then proposed, seconded, and elected as the Committee:—Mr. Markham, Chairman, and the following as members: Messrs. William McLeavy, Manager of the Bank of Upper India; Ernest Newton, pleader, High Court; Hafiz Shaikh Abdul Kareem, Khan Bahadur, C. I. E.; Hafiz Elahie Bux, merchant; and Lala Sunder Lall, merchant. After the usual vote of thanks to the chair, which was ably filled by the Rev. Mr. Crawford, the meeting broke up.

GUN ACCIDENT AT HYDERABAD.

ON Thursday last the Rev. Pascal Barrett, Professor of English, All Saints' Institute, Chudderghat, accompanied by the Rev. D. Vismara, went out in a small boat to shoot teal on the Hussain Saugor Lake. While in the act of loading, Father Barrett's fowling-piece, an old muzzle-loader, suddenly went off and blew away the ramrod, fortunately passing clear of his head, but his right cheek was scorched and blackened by the flash from the powder as it escaped from the muzzle, and some small pieces of the ramrod entered the hand and arm. We were sorry to learn on Friday morning that Father Barrett had passed a bad night and high fever had set in. Much sympathy is felt for the Rev. Father's aged mother, who was on a visit to Bezwada, but was recalled on Friday as the patient's case was considered rather serious. Father Barrett is a son of the late Pascal DeSouza, a very old resident in the Hyderabad State, who built and endowed the small Roman Catholic chapel at Bolarum. It was the late Mr. Barrett's wish that of his numerous progeny one of his sons should join the priesthood. His son Patrick, now Father Pascal Barrett, elected to give effect to his father's dying wish. He proceeded to Italy to study, and last year was ordained by the Pope at Rome, on December 20th, 1890, and returning to India joined the Roman Catholic Mission at Hyderabad.

THE KATHIAWAR DACOITS.

IN our issue of the 13th instant, writes the "Kathiawar Times" it was stated that in the first week of the current month the Barwatiahs were, it appeared, at Betty near Chirai. It was further stated that they struck the village of Pragpur under Kutch, killing two of the Kutch Police and carrying off property to the extent of Rs. 15,000. A Bhuj State Official sets us right by informing us: "The Barwatiahs did not make their appearance at Betty, near Chirai, in Kutch. But they suddenly did attack the house of the Patel of Pragpur, who came out with his two brothers, sticks in hand, and gallantly resisted the Barwatiahs. Before, however, they received assistance from other villagers or the nearest police station (which is at a distance of some miles) unfortunately the patel fell a victim to the shot from the Barwatiahs, and one of his brothers was seriously wounded. No policeman was present at the scene and the amount of the value of the property forcibly taken away by the Barwatiahs has also been too much exaggerated. No sooner information of the Barwatiahs' appearance reached the police than they rushed to the village of Pragpur and hotly pursued the dacoits, who subsequently flew to Kathiawar on the other side of the Gulf near Malia and Dhrangadra."

THE FIRST HALF-YEAR OF THE PAHANG RISING.

UNDER this heading the "Straits Times" writes:—The first half-year of the Pahang Rising has now ended, and the report and accounts which have to be submitted for that period are not so satisfactory as the Governor could desire. It is hoped, however, that, by the results of a careful and cautious policy of experiment, the report at the end of the second half-year will bear a more favourable complexion. It was exactly six months ago to-day June 17 that the ex-Orang Kayah of Semantan took up arms and manifested direct hostility towards the executive Government of the Protected Native State of Pahang; and although the rebellion has so far not been marked with any considerable loss of life on either side, yet the length of its duration is sufficient in itself to attract more than ordinary attention. There have been altogether between twenty-five and thirty men killed by the rebels; the gravest of these deaths being the murders of Messrs. Stewart and Harris, by the Panglima Muda of Jempol. All the others were only Chinamen and Sikhs, but even these Asiatic races prefer to be allowed to live. Property, principally mining property, has suffered incalculable damage, which will take years to restore. At the present time life in Pahang is unsafe; and especially does this refer to Europeans; for a white man to live in Pahang, or to travel through the country must carry his life in his hands. Pahang, as the gold mining country of the Malay Peninsula, has, undoubtedly, by the existing difficulties lost all repute as a field for enterprise. With a very meagre revenue in normal times, and a depreciated revenue now, and a debt to this colony of dol. 700,300, Pahang is practically in a state of insolvency. The difficulty in the existing aspect of affairs is that there is little prospect for the future development of the State, until this rising is crushed out.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 17TH JUNE.

The P. and O. Co.'s steam-ship Siam, Captain H. T. Weighell, with the Overland Mails of June 17, arrived in Bombay Harbour at 10 p.m. on Saturday. She brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Mr Ducat
Capt and Mrs Sutton
Mr Nelson
Mr J O'Connell
Mr A W Seabrook
Mr A Stewart
Rev F E F Cole
Mr R S Shepherd
Mr C W Randle
Mr J Bellfield
Mr J B Good
Lieut D F Stuart
Mr Baker
Lieut A D Freeland

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr H E Foster
Lieut C H Hicks
Mr MacCarthy
Mr L P Pugh
Mr W T Highton
Lieut E L Dunsterville
Major S G Smith
Mr W Fildian
Mr and Mrs W R Brooke
Sir John Tyler
Mr and Mrs W Maude
Mr G B MacAndrew
Major Lister, R E
Col J L Hunt
Mr J F Thomson
Mr Clayton
Mr Cheetham
Mr Rushton
Mr P Wyndham
Lieut F W Evatt
Rev C H Walker
Mr C D Martin
Mr W A Kelly
Rev J Taylor
Mr H V Allen
Mr Wignall
Major Campbell
Capt A H Mason
Mr W Hewitt

FROM ADEN.

Lieut W Hicks

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, JUNE 17.

THE COURT.

THE Duke of Connaught held a Levee on behalf of the Queen at St. James's Palace on Monday.

The Duke of Cambridge, on Monday, presided at the annual meeting of the supporters of the Gordon Boy's Home.

PARLIAMENTARY.

In the House of Lords on Monday, in answer to questions, Lord Salisbury said that from Zanzibar it was reported that letters were on their way from Captain Williams, stating that the conflict in Uganda was at an end. The Government would do strict justice to all concerned when the real facts were known. The Small Agricultural Holdings Bill was read a second time.

The House of Lords sat on Tuesday as a Committee of Privileges, and settled the precedence of the Duke of York after the Duke of Connaught. Last night the business was confined to advancing Bills, and no cause for protracted debate arose.

In the House of Commons on Monday, Mr. A. J. Balfour made his promised statement. Many Bills, he said, would necessarily be dropped, but he hoped to proceed with the Irish Education Bill, and the dissolution would probably not be later than the 25th inst. or the middle of the following week. In Committee of Supply, the Irish estimates were passed. On Tuesday night Supply was again taken in Committee, and a number of votes were passed. On Wednesday the Irish Education Bill passed through Committee, Mr. Jackson assenting to an amendment enabling the schools conducted by the Christian Brothers to participate in the grant on condition of the acceptance of a conscience clause. Last night Mr. Macartney objected to the amendment in the Irish Education Bill relating to the Christian Brothers' schools, but after an explanation from Mr. A. J. Balfour the opposition was withdrawn.

POLITICAL.

Mr. A. J. Balfour was entertained by the National Union of Conservative Associations on Wednesday at a dinner at St. James's-hall. In response to a complimentary toast, Mr. Balfour delivered a long and vigorous speech, setting forth the claims of the Unionist Government to the support of the country at the approaching general election.

IRELAND.

At the meeting of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church at Dublin on Friday last, resolutions deprecating Home Rule were adopted after discussion, with but few dissentients.

A meeting at Tralee on Sunday was addressed by Mr. W. Redmond, M. P., and Mr. Harrison, M. P. A body of the opposing faction disturbed the meeting and a fight occurred, in which several persons were injured, but the intervention of the police restored order.

At the fortnightly meeting of the National League in Dublin on Tuesday, the receipt of £37 was announced. Mr. T. Harrington, M.P., the chairman, said that the Irish Parliament must be empowered to deal with the land and to control the police.

At a meeting of the National Federation in Dublin on Wednesday the receipt of £256 was announced, in addition to £717 for the National fund.

GENERAL.

Lord Hannen and Sir J. Thompson have been appointed the British representatives on the Behring Sea Fisheries Arbitration Commission.

Mr. Justice A. L. Smith has been appointed a Lord Justice of Appeal in the place of Sir Edward Fry, who has resigned.

Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria was present on Friday last at a luncheon at the Mansion-house, and, in response to a toast in his honour, expressed his gratitude for the interest which the people of this country had manifested in the welfare of Bulgaria.

Yesterday Mr. Gladstone received a deputation from the London Trades Council, who urged his support of legislation for an eight-hour day. Mr. Gladstone gave no definite promise, but suggested further consideration of the subject by the trade unions.

The Duke of Devonshire paid his first official visit to Cambridge as Chancellor of the University on Saturday, when honorary degrees were conferred upon the Duke of Edinburgh, Lord Cranbrook, Mr. J. Morley, M. P., Sir H. James, M.P., Mr. J. Chamberlain, M.P., the Attorney-General, Mr. Leslie Stephen, Lord Northbrook, Professor Seeley, and several other gentlemen.

A fire broke out early on Friday morning last in a house at Holloway, and two firemen were killed and others injured by the fall of the walls.

A collision occurred early on Tuesday morning at the Bishopsgate Station of the Great Eastern Railway, when a train from Walthamstow standing in the station was run into by one from Enfield. Four passengers have died and many others were injured.

The death is announced of Captain Stairs, who was one of Mr. Stanley's lieutenants in his last African expedition. Captain Stairs had been in command of an expedition which left Zanzibar for the Katanga country, and was on his return to the coat when he died.

At a meeting held at Westminster School on Monday, the assent of the Dean to the erection of a monument in the Abbey in memory of Dr. Arnold, of Rugby, was notified, and a committee was formed to carry out that object.

Mr. John Lovett, an undergraduate of Christ's College, Cambridge, was killed by lightning on Friday, while walking with a companion across Stourbridge-common.

LATEST.

The deputation which Mr. Gladstone, in his recent letter, consented to receive on the subject of an eight-hour day waited upon him yesterday at Mr. Stuart Rendel's house in Carlton-gardens. It was composed of members of the London Trades' Council. Mr. Gladstone said that the deputation must choose between three alternatives—a universal compulsory Eight Hour Bill, a Bill for eight hours giving to particular trades the option of exempting themselves from its provisions, or an Eight Hours Bill entirely optional. The members of the deputation having expressed a preference for the middle proposition, Mr. Gladstone remarked that it involved a number of difficulties, and recommended his hearers, in the interests of labour, to give the matter further consideration. Some disappointment was expressed at the doubtful nature of Mr Gladstone's reply.

Yesterday the Nuneaton magistrates committed for trial Mrs. Humphries, wife of the Rev. A. G. Humphries, vicar of Warton, Warwickshire, on a charge of assaulting a female servant who had been employed by her. It was alleged that Mrs. Humphries struck the girl a number of blows with a whip stick, and the servant also complained that during the whole of one day she had no food save a piece of dry toast

A Select Committee of the House of Commons has passed the Bill promoted by the Government which proposes the raising of a sum of £1,000,000 for the purchase of the trunk lines of the various telephone companies.

A telegram from Sydney, New South Wales, announces the accidental death, through an unexpected discharge of his gun, of the Earl of Ancrum, eldest son of the Marquis of Lothian, Lord Ancrum had been acting as aide-de-camp to the Earl of Jersey, Governor of the Colony. He was only 25 years old.

A terrible tornado swept through the provinces of Quebec and Ontario on Wednesday, which destroyed many houses and large buildings, uprooted whole forests of trees, and caused many deaths. In at least two cases school buildings were blown down and a number of little children were killed and injured.

A violent storm passed over the district of Barcelona (Spain) on Wednesday. A great deal of damage was done. In one town, by the fall of several houses and two factories, eight persons were killed and many injured.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.

Mr. H. W. Dashwood, late Ben. C. S.; Maj. C. W. F. [illegible]; Col Whish, Mad. Ret.; Capt. Stairs; Capt. Bodson; Col Polk; Rear-Admiral Boyce; Lord Ancrum; Mr. F. J. Woods; Mr. D. R. Peacock; Viscountess Monck.

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A SERIES OF FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.

THREE serious railway collisions, two of them fatal, occurred during the week the mail left, one at and a second near Leeds, and a third, and by far the most disastrous, in the heart of London, at the Bishopsgate Station of the Great Eastern Railway.

FIVE PASSENGERS KILLED AT ESHOLT.

A collision, attended by lamentable results, occurred as briefly announced in our Postscript last week, on the 9th ultimo, on the Utley and Ilkely branch line of the Midland Railway at Esholt Junction, about half a mile below Guiseley Station, where the lines from Leeds and Bradford join. Two passengers were killed on the spot, and three others have since died in the Leeds infirmary. While about twenty other passengers were injured. It appears that the Leeds seven minutes past three Midland train to Skipton, on reaching Esholt Junction, ran into a train proceeding from Ilkely to Bradford. Both trains were going at about the ordinary speed, and had the Leeds train been a minute later the collision would not have occurred. As it was, however, the Bradford train had not cleared the points when the engine of the Leeds train reached them. The Leeds driver had not reduced speed, and could only have had the other train in sight a brief time. The result was that his engine and train dashed into the rear carriages of the Bradford train at an angle, overturning some and breaking them into matchwood. The Leeds engine was also overturned with the force of the impact and was considerably damaged. At the same time the fore-part of the Bradford train jumped off the metals, and proceeded for some distance along the track, which was greatly broken up. In a very short time a crowd of helpers were on the scene, and removed the dying and injured from the train and *debris*. The following are the names of the dead:—Joseph Allen, insurance agent, Halifax, Maud Robinson, a woman of about 30, Sydney Smith, commercial traveller, Birmingham, T. Petty (31), 30, Smithers-street, Keighley, and John T. Moore (34), Bolton-road, Bradford. The following are the names of the more seriously injured:—Thomas Blackebrough (50), Fieldhead, Rastrick, Brighouse; simple fracture right leg, compound fracture left leg and thigh, W. H. Browne, railway guard (27), 137, Exeter-street, Oteley-road, Bradford; wound in the left eyelid and wound and bruise right leg, Edith Yeadon (18), 43, Longside-lane, Lister Hills, Bradford, concussion of heart, serious, B. J. Kirkby, Supervisor of excise, Keighley, K. Baldwin, 71, Tennyson-place, Bradford, Mrs Watkinson, landlady of the Hare and Hounds Inn, Menston, and her brother badly shaken, and Albert Mills, farmer, Chevin End, Menstone, badly shaken.

COLLISION AT LEEDS.

An alarming accident occurred at Leeds Midland Railway Station on Tuesday morning, 14 ult., when the Scotch express, due in Leeds from St. Pancras at 2-7, came into collision with an engine standing outside the station. The engine had left Holbech about a quarter past one, and had to run down to Leeds Station in readiness to convey a passenger train from Leeds to Bradford at 2-25. It was standing on the line leading to No. 3 platform, and the intention was for the Scotch express to depart from No. 1 platform. The driver on the stationary engine heard the Scotsman approaching, and in two or three seconds it dashed with terrific force against the engine. The following were among the injured:—William Hardisty, twenty-five, engine fireman, Beever's-terrace, Beeston-hill, Leeds, thigh scalded and fractured ribs. Jonathan Daniel, fifty, engine-driver, Barton-terrace, Beeston-hill, Leeds, scalp wound. Henry Armstrong, forty-three, corn traveller, Howard-gardens, Cardiff, scalp wound and concussion of brain. C. H. Cobb, twenty-five, fireman, Barton-terrace, Beeston-hill, concussion and scalp wound, William Jackson Dent, twenty-seven, Albert-street, Holbeck, railway guard, concussion. After their injuries had been attended to at the infirmary the sufferers were conveyed to their respective destinations, with the exception of the fireman, Hardisty, and Mr. Armstrong, both of whom it was found necessary to retain.

FOUR KILLED AND FIFTY INJURED AT BISHOPSGATE.

A disastrous collision occurred at about half-past six on Tuesday morning (14th ult.) at Bishopsgate Station; a workmen's train from Enfield running into a stationary train which had arrived from Walthamstow. A workmen's train from Walthamstow, bound for Liverpool-street Station, was drawn up at the platform of Bishopsgate Station; and while stationary, it was dashed into by a train from Enfield, also filled with working men bound for Liverpool-street Station. The guard's van of the Walthamstow train and several of the carriages were wrecked; as was also the engine of the Enfield train. Immediately the collision occurred a scene of the utmost confusion and excitement was witnessed. Screams and groans were heard proceeding from the occupants of the carriages of both trains, while the hissing of escaping steam added to the alarm. When the steam which filled the station had partially disappeared, the officials were able to appreciate the full extent of the disaster, and at once took every means possible to rescue the injured.

INJURED AT THE HOSPITALS.

The most serious cases of injured men and youths remaining at the London Hospital are as follows:—Stephen Rawlings, 252, Boundary-road, Walthamstow, compound fracture of the leg. Thomas Khendal, 2, Claremont-road, Walthamstow, injury to pelvis. William Bishop, 31, Cranbrook-street, Walthamstow, contusions. William Dunning, 31, Netley-road, Walthamstow, scalp-wounds and contusion. George Moy, a boy, 5, Lime-street, Walthamstow, concussion. William Barnes, 24, Lennox-road; and Richard Bradshard, 58, Brunner Road.

Among a large number of less serious cases treated at the London Hospital were the following:—Henry Osborne, forty-one, bad shock; Edward Clark, forty-one, contused back and ribs; William Thomas, thirty-eight, injury to abdomen; Robert William Cameron, twenty-four, contused back; Joseph Samuels, sixteen, shock; William Bridge, fifteen, contusions; George Hutchin, fifteen, shock; John Hill, fourteen, contusions.

A number of persons were treated at St. Bartholomew's Hospital; but only the following were received into the accident ward:—Frederick Cooper, John Macdonald, William Miller, George Wells, and William Lucas. Nearly all the above are stated to reside at Walthamstow. The number of cases treated at the hospitals, large as it is, does not represent the full extent of the disaster, for many of the men and youths in the Enfield train, which experienced a lighter shock than the Walthamstow train, preferred to be removed at once to their homes. The majority of these appear to have suffered from sprains and bruises.

The inquest has been opened and adjourned.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION IN AMERICA.

THE Republican National Convention at Minneapolis began balloting shortly after three o'clock on June 10, the roll call being taken by the States alphabetically. General Harrison was nominated as Republican candidate for the Presidency on first ballot. The nomination was proposed by Mr. Thompson, and seconded by Mr. Chauncey Depew and Senator Spooner. The figures of the ballot were:—President Harrison, 535; Mr. M'Kinley, 182; Mr. Blaine, 182; Mr. Reed, 4; Mr. Lincoln, 1. On the announcement of the figures Mr. McKinley left the chair, which was taken by Mr. Elliott Shepard, Mr. McKinley, from the floor of the hall, then moved that General Harrison's nomination be made unanimous, which was carried amid thunderous applause. President Harrison received the hearty congratulations of his friends at the White House, on his second nomination, and expressed his gratitude for the efforts that had been made on his behalf. The selection of President Harrison is generally approved by the New York Republican Press. It is stated that Mr. Blaine has urged his supporters to work now for the cause of Republicanism, accepting loyally the nomination of Mr. Harrison. At the last meeting of the Republican Convention at Minneapolis, Mr. Whitelaw Reid was unanimously selected as the candidate of the party for the Vice-Presidency. The Convention, on June 10, adopted a "platform," under which the Party are to fight the next Presidential Election. It declares that the prosperity of the United States is due to the policy of Protection, advocates friendly relations with foreign powers without alliances, expresses sympathy with the cause of Home Rule for Ireland, and concludes with praise of President Harrison's administration.

At the Democratic Convention, which was to be opened at Chicago on June 21, the only candidates are ex-President Cleverland and ex-Governor Hill. The feeling between the two parties is very bitter.

THE *Morning Post* says the man Lewin, who recently sought to recover £2,097 from the Chartered Bank of India, London, and China on the ground that it had been wrongfully paid to his wife on a cheque which he repudiated, kept a shop many years ago at Agra, and lived for a while at Maple Hayes, Mussoorie. He is a Polish Jew.

WE hear that a terrible catastrophe occurred at Chobak, near Cairo, on the 14th instant. The boiler of an engine used for driving a flour mill burst while the work was in full swing, killing 27 persons and wounding, more or less severely, 17 others. Of the total number of the dead and wounded 25 were women. It seems that in Egypt there is no supervision of engines and boilers.

WILL UGANDA BE ABANONED?

WRITING on the 17th ult., a home contemporary said:—The affairs of the British East Africa Company have reached a crisis, and now we learn that the directors have resolved to abandon Uganda. It appears that instructions to this effect were despatched to Captain Lugard some time ago, though they could not yet have reached him.

This news has created no surprise at the offices of the Church Missionary Society. For some time the step has been considered inevitable. It is felt that under existing circumstances no other course was open to Sir William Mackinnon and his fellow-directors. The Society has received no news from its missionaries since the outbreak of hostilities. It is believed that their letters have been intercepted by the parties hostile to the Protestant missions. Some time ago a number of friends of the Church Missionary Society raised a sum of £16,000 which was given to the East Africa Company for their work in Uganda. At that time the Church Missionary Society received an insurance that the company's officials should not be withdrawn from Uganda before the close of this year.

POSITION OF THE BRITISH EAST AFRICA COMPANY.

A statement in explanation of the steps taken by the East Africa Company has been published. The company are bound by contract to remain in Uganda until next December. Although it is true that the company have despatched instructions for the withdrawal, these orders have not yet left the coast for the interior, nor is it possible to say when they may be carried into effect. The company, who had originally no intention of going to Uganda, were practically forced into it by the urgent requests of King Mwanga and of the Roman Catholic and Protestant missionaries. Instructions had been given to Mr. Jackson, one of the company's officials, when leaving for the interior, that he should not go to Uganda; but, acting upon his own judgment, he very properly proceeded thither to help the missionaries in the latter part of 1889. Since then the company have had to send up reinforcements from time to time at very heavy expense, besides caravan loans of goods, ammunition, arms, &c. Indeed, so onerous has the expenditure become that the company have no alternative but to put a stop to it, notwithstanding their earnest desire to retain their stations in Uganda. It is certainly not the policy of the company to withdraw, and, indeed, they highly disapprove of this action being forced upon them. Captain Lugard has, it is believed, already obtained great ascendency over the native population of Uganda; and even if the threatened evacuation should be carried into effect, it would, the company think, be found that treaties had been concluded sufficiently maintaining British influence over the country. According to the conventions between Great Britain, Germany, and Italy, Uganda is already definitely placed within the sphere of British influence, and there is no reason to doubt that the arrangement thus arrived at by the Powers chiefly interested will be universally respected.

STATEMENT BY LORD SALISBURY.

In the House of Lords on Monday (13 ult.) Lord Salisbury replied to a question put by Lord Harries with regard to affairs in Uganda. The Prime Minister said that he had received a telegram from Zanzibar which bore on the question as to the alleged ill-usage of the Catholic missionaries in Uganda, although it did not entirely answer the question put. A telegram had been received from Zanzibar reporting letters dated March 31, from Muanza, a place near the southern end of Lake Victoria Nyanza. It reported the arrival there of Captain Williams, one of the officers in the employment of the British East Africa. Company. He brought the news that the fighting in Uganda was ended, and that hopes were entertained of coming to terms with Mwanga and his adherents. The English missionaries were in Uganda and nineteen French missionaries in Bukoba district. From the concluding words of Captain Williams's message, which were not quite clear, it appeared that they were all safe and well. He hoped this news would diminish the acuteness of the anxiety felt on this subject in this country. He assured the noble lord that the Government felt the deepest sympathy with the devoted men who had suffered in this matter; and if he believed that any English agent had been guilty of any violence, guilty of attacking the Catholic establishments, or taking any hostile action against any subject of other Powers, he would join heartily in the language the noble lord had used; but he hoped they would not condemn the British officers with the East Africa Company before they heard from them. From all he knew of Captain Lugard and Captain Williams he was certain that they would take no action of a propagandist character, or use the power at their disposal to harass those of another religion or nation. He was convinced that Captain Lugard and his coadjutors had acted as became British soldiers. That did not diminish in the least the deep regret with which they heard of the trouble to the missionaries in Uganda. He hoped the reports were exaggerated. The Government undoubtedly would make every inquiry, and they would call rigorously to account any who deserved on inquiry that their conduct should be censured. They were very anxious that peace should be restored in that country, and that the self-devoted men who had been working there should be restored to their activity. They could not, however, allow the presumption of the blame to rest on the British agents, whose reports they had not yet received, and whose conduct it would be most unjust to impugn.

Replying to a question put by Lord Kimberley, the Prime Minister said:—I believe it is true that orders have been sent to Captain Lugard to withdraw from Uganda; but I do not think that the withdrawal is to the coast—only about half-way, I think. I cannot, however, speak from recollection. With respect to the holding of Uganda, I quite admit that as long as the communications are as difficult as now, it would be very arduous work for this country to maintain the position. I have a remedy which I hope the new Parliament will adopt, and that is to make a railway. Then there will not be the slightest difficulty in maintaining the position.

THE LEVEE AT ST. JAMES'S.

THE fourth levee of the season was held by the Duke of Connaught, on behalf of the Queen, on Monday afternoon (13th ult.) at St. James's Palace. The attendance was very large, and among the members of the Cabinet present were Lord Salisbury, Lord Knutsford, Lord Cranbrook, Lord George Hamilton, and Lord Cross, who made a number of presentations from the Indian Army. There was a good attendance of Ambassadors and foreign Ministers. The presentations included:—

Mr G B Allen
Lieut-Col E M Alexander, H P (late) Seaforth H
Capt F W P Angelo, 9th Bengal Lancers
Lieut-Col E Bainbridge, R A
Lieut-Col J F Brough, RHA
Maj and Col A Broadwood, Scots Guards
Mr G Bower, KCMG
Col W H Campbell, 3rd Batt Royal Scots Fusiliers
Lieut H W C Colquhoun, Indian Staff Corps
Col R T Caldwell, 3rd Batt Gordon Highlanders
Major Sir G Campbell, King's Royal Rifles
Lieut F W H Cox, 2nd Burma Batt
Lieut-Col F J Curtain, Gloucestershire Regt
Capt Rivett-Carnac, 19th Bengal Lancers (Fane's Horse).
The Viscount Charlemont, CB
Lieut-Col R Clements, D S O, South Wales Borderers.
Lieut-Col E J Courtenay
Mr C V Creagh, C M G
Lord Dunalley
Lieut-Col G H C Dyce, Indian Staff Corps
Capt G Denton, C M G
The Viscount Doneraile
Lieut-Gen Drysdale, C B, 9th Lans
Mr H Dering
Lieut H C Edwards, Indian Staff Corps
Lieut-Col H A Fletcher
Sir A Geikie
Mr T C Glover
Lieut-Col A Garrett, Bengal Staff Corps
Mr Lakhmidas Sawhry
Mr Gurdas Ram Sawhny
Bakshi Jaishi Ram, Pleader, Chief Court, Punjab
Jugul Kishore Singh
Syed Humayun Mirza
Brig-Gen J Jopp, Indian Staff Corps
Capt C B Judge, 2nd "Prince of Wales's Own" Goorkhas
Gen A B Little, Bombay Staff Corps
Lieut E J Lugard, D S O, 42nd Goorkha Rifles
Dr A C Mackenzie
Lieut H K MacGeorge, 6th Bombay Cavalry
Col R E R Martin, C M G
Mr C G Millar
Lieut-Col W T M'Leod, Army Service Corps
Lieut-Gen Sir J M'Leod, G C B
Ven F R Michell, Archdeacon of Calcutta
Capt D Mackenzie, Superintendent of Police, Sungei Ujong
Mr J Nugent, Indian Civil Service
Lieut-Gen A Nugent, 7th Dragoon Guards
Capt H O'Donnell, 44th Goorkha Rifles
Lieut-Col Oxley, 2nd Gordon Highlanders
Capt N C Perkins, Indian Staff Corps
Surg-Col A F Preston Medical Staff
Col C R Pennington, Indian Staff Corps
Lieut-Gen Æneas Perkins, R E
Lieut Priestly, 2nd Madras Lancers
Capt H W Priestley, 44th Goorkha Rifles
Gen Sir P Radcliffe, KCB
Lieut A C H Smithett, 15th Bengal Lancers
Mr C A Soppitt, Deputy Commissioner, Burma
Mr F R Saunders, C M G, Ceylon
Col A E Turner, CB, RA
Lieut-Col W P Tomkins, CIE, RE
Lieut-Gen E H Vyse, 3rd Hussars
Lieut H D Watson, 2nd (P O W) Goorkha Rifles
Major C B Wilkieson, RE, Madras (Queen's Own) Sappers and Miners.
Lieut-Col H P Douglas-Willan, 1st Dragoon Guards.

REFERRING to the settlement of the Decca mining case, the *Pioneer* writes:—By the settlement which has been made, it will be seen that the Nizam's Government has consented to abate its claims on condition that certain securities in property owned by Abdul Huq in Bombay are made over. As the final agreement is to include a recital, whereby "the honour and reputation of both parties will be upheld," we have the all-round happy ending which the properties of the modern comedy demand. Certainly if the Nizam's Government is satisfied, the erstwhile Home Secretary can have no cause to grumble.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

LORD ROBERTS AND THE WANTAGE COMMITTEE.

On the 13th ultimo in the House of Lords, Lord Sandhurst asked whether the noble lord opposite (Lord Wantage) would state the reasons which guided the Committee over which he presided with regard to the evidence sent home by Lord Roberts, and not included in the report. Lord Wantage: Lord Roberts was precluded by his absence in India from giving personal evidence before the Committee over which I presided. The evidence was sent out to him from time to time unofficially for his perusal, and he drew up a paper on the subject of the conditions of the army which he himself described as "a review of the evidence taken by Lord Wantage's Committee." This paper being of the nature of a commentary or criticism on the evidence, it did not appear to the Committee to be either intended or suited for insertion in their report, however valuable and useful in itself.

In the House of Commons on June 10 during a debate on the same subject, Mr. Stanhope said he was sorry Lord Wantage's Committee did not print the paper that was sent in to them by Lord Roberts. They concluded, no doubt, from the best motives, not to deal with any paper on which they could not cross-examine witnesses. No one would accuse him (Mr. Stanhope) of disparaging in the smallest degree Lord Roberts's opinion. No one valued more than he did the opinion of that distinguished officer on almost every question connected with army organisation, but his absence in India did not enable him to enter fully into the consideration of the condition of the labour market in this country, and the principle upon which we ought to base our recruiting system.

MEDICAL OFFICERS IN INDIA.

On Monday, June 13, Sir G. Hunter asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether the rank of medical officers mentioned in Article 267 a of the recent Royal warrant as carrying "precedence and other advantages indicated by the military portion of the title," had been infringed by a recent ruling of the Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay army, relative to the position at mess of medical officers organically belonging to native regiments in India, in which it was declared that the senior combatant officer present takes military precedence on all occasions; and, if such ruling be valid, what was the precise nature and scope of the "precedence" set forth in the article quoted of the Royal warrant. Mr. Curzon: The Secretary of State has not seen the ruling referred to; but such ruling would be in accordance with paragraph 66, section 7, of the Queen's Regulations for the Army. The latter part of the question should be addressed to the Secretary of State for War.

INDIA AND THE CHICAGO EXHIBITION.

The same day in answer to Gen. Goldsworthy, Mr. Curzon said: After very careful consideration the Government of India have come to the conclusion, in which they have the support of all the Indian Chambers of Commerce, that it is not necessary that India should be officially represented at Chicago, either directly or through the British Commission; or that any grant in aid should be made. The Government is, however, supporting the Calcutta Tea Association in the establishment of an Indian section at the exhibition.

THE INDIAN CONGRESS

Mr. Summers asked the under-Secretary for India whether his attention had been called to a letter in the "Pall Mall Gazette" of June 10, from Mr. W. S. Caine, stating that Mr. Oudh Behari Lal, of Allahabad, who had been nominated for a Government appointment in the North-West Provinces, was refused the appointment by the chief of the department, because he had publicly advocated the views of the Indian National Congress, and was the honorary secretary of the Allahabad branch of the Anglo-Indian Temperance Association; and whether it was the intention of the Government of India to disqualify for Government service these Indians who identified themselves with the Congress and temperance movements.

Mr. Curzon: The Secretary of State has seen Mr. Caine's letter, but has no further information on the subject. There is no such intention as that spoken of in paragraph 2, so long as applicants for official employment, whether natives or Europeans, do not identify themselves with movements of the nature of those mentioned in a manner which would be inconsistent with the proper discharge of official duties.

INDIAN FURLOUGH RULES.

On Tuesday, June 14, Mr. King asked the Under-Secretary of State for India, in view of the fact that by furlough rules published in the Indian army in November, 1868, the Indian Government laid down that the officers of the Staff Corps should draw while on furlough "half their Indian pay calculated at the rates of 2s. per rupee," and "that any officer leaving the British serivce and joining the Staff Corps after July, 1868, would "ipso facto" become subject to the rules of 1868"; that in 1871 the Government altered the furlough rules so that furlough pay was "calculated at the exchange of the day"; and that retrospective operation has been practically given to the rule of 1871 by applying it to the case of officers previously joining (i.e., 1869-1870) from the British Army who had not signified assent to any later set of furlough rules than those of 1868, whether the Secretary of State would give directions that officers who joined the Staff Corps under the rules of 1868 and had elected to remain under them should have their furlough pay at the rate of 2s. to the rupee as promised them on joining. Mr. Curzon: The Secretary of State has nothing to add to the answer which was given to a similar question on March 19, 1891. The matter has been repeatedly decided by successive Secretaries of State in Council, and as no new facts have been adduced the Secretary of State does not consider that he would be warranted in disturbing their decision.

THE COURT-MARTIAL AT RANAKHAT.

On Thursday, June 16, replying to Mr. P. O'Brien, Mr. Matthews said: My attention has been called to the case of a man named Louis Gilks, late of the 24th South Wales Borderers, who was sentenced by court-martial at Ranakhat in 1890 to five years' penal servitude for shooting with intent to kill in a quarrel with a fellow-soldier, and is at present serving his sentence in Portland Prison. I gather from a report from the Horse Guards that evidence of the prisoner's good character was before the court which tried him, but the report is silent as to the other allegations that he bore an excellent character in the army and was highly commended for bravery and soldierly conduct by Col. Bromhead, and that he was suffering from jungle fever, while no injury was done by the shooting. The memorial was sent to the Horse Guards and not to the Home Office. The case has been fully considered by the military authorities, and I am informed that they are unable to recommend any mitigation of the sentence.

KISHNAGHUR STATE COLLEGE.

In answer to Sir R. Lethbridge, Mr. Curzon said: (1) In accordance with the recommendations of the Education Commission, the local municipality was asked to take over the management of the Kishnaghur College, with a grant in aid, but refused the offer. It is, however, still hoped that the transfer of the college to local management may be effected, and it would be premature to contemplate the abolition of the college. (2) The Government accepted an endowment of Rs. 40,000 raised by public subscription for the support of a B.A. class. In the event of the closing of the class it would be necessary for the Government to deal with the question of the endowment. (3) The subject is receiving very careful consideration in India, and the Secretary of State sees no reason for issuing any special instructions.

THE INDIAN CHRISTIAN MARRIAGE LAW.

In reply to a question by Sir R. Lethbridge as to the conviction in 1887 of the Rev. Father Millard, a Roman Catholic clergyman, by the Madras High Court, because he had solemnised the marriage of a Roman Catholic convert woman who had been deserted by her husband, Mr. Curzon said: (1) Father Millard was convicted because he solemnised a marriage between a man and a woman who by the law of the land was still the wife of another man. No steps were taken, as they might have been, under the Native Converts Marriage Dissolution Act of 1866, to annul the first marriage before performing the second. (2) The Indian Christian marriage law has recently on two occasions been very carefully revised by Acts II. of 1891 and II. of 1892 of the Governor-General's Council, and it seems unnecessary to take any further action in the matter. (3) The Secretary of State has no correspondence on the subject. The case is reported at page 218 of the "Madras Law Reports," vol. X.

AMONG the many wild-cat schemes which battened on the boom of 1889, writes the *Financial Times*, none will have collapsed more ignominiously than the Upper Burma Ruby Exploration and Trading Company is on the point of doing. At a time when eager crowds were wildly struggling and smashing windows in St. Swithin's-lane in the effort to put in applications for Burma Ruby Company's shares, and members of the house of Rothschild had to scale a ladder to enter their offices through a window, it was calculated that any other company had only to display a title containing the words "Burma" and "Ruby" to participate in the benefits of the *furore*. Accordingly, out came the prospectus of the Upper Burma Ruby Exploration and Trading Company with proud boasts of concessions, including two ruby mines, a gold mine, a hundred creeks of alluvial gold and precious stones, eighty square miles of timbered land, and the rest of it. Now we find a circular sent out convening a meeting to resolve to wind up the company, "because it is unable, by reason of its liabilities, to continue its business." It is to be hoped the winding up will be accompanied by a searching investigation.

THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK.

MEETING OF CREDITORS.

ON Thursday afternoon, June 16, a large meeting of the creditors of this Corporation, convened by the Board, was held in the Great Hall of the Cannon-street Hotel. There were many ladies present. Mr. J. C. Shaw, who presided, said that, in the interests of all concerned, the directors considered it desirable on June 9 to suspend payment. They had called together the creditors at this early date in order to lay before them the position of affairs. He put down as the main cause of the trouble the dispersion of the monies of the bank over so large a portion of the world's surface. Putting aside sub-agencies, the bank had seventeen branches in foreign countries in addition to the London office, which in its early days tried to carry on the business of a London banker. The effect of so many branches was that no branch had large resources, and that when once the tide of prosperity ceased disaster was certain. The quality of advances was subjected to a severe test by the Baring crisis, but it was generally expected that business would revive, if not in England, in the far East. But credit had not been restored, and the condition of trade in China, Japan and the Straits was so completely demoralised that numbers of traders looked upon as men of means had to succumb, and then came the monsoon in India, which added to their troubles. In February a heavy blow was unintentionally inflicted upon the Corporation by the erroneous statement in a newspaper that they were mixed up with the Murrieta business. There was at once a fall of from £2 to £3 in the market price of their shares, and a run on their branches, which increased the difficulty of selling their drafts; credit collapsed in Australia, and they had £700,000 out in advances. It was a great mistake to start in Australia; business there required the command not of thousands, but of millions, and they were hopelessly overshadowed by the great institutions of the country. Then the companies started for the insurance of deposits could not take the total risk of any one bank, and many applicants were refused. These deptors went to Lloyd's, who asked also high rate of premium, and thus the credit of the bank was destroyed, and in destroying the credit destroyed the bank. Turning to the accounts, and omitting all figures less than a thousand, the first liability was £1,575,000 in drafts acceptances, the total on March 31st, 1891, being £3,073,000. Out of the former figure, £145,000, drafts on London bankers was fully secured, and the liability on £310,000 and £929,000 was only a contingent liability. Fixed deposits stood at £4,300,000, showing a shrinkage of £527,000, and the aggregate in current and other accounts was £1,229,000 against £1,783,000 in 1891. Money at call, £345,000, was fully secured, and £219,000, consisting of debentures, and the bank property, was amply secured. As to the assets, notes, bullion, and money at call showed a total of £708,000, a reduction of £323,000 compared with last year, and in bills received, loans, &c., there was a shrinkage of close on £2,200,000. There was, as a result of these figures, an apparent surplus of £861,000. As liquidation under an official receiver would give them the least favourable result, he thought they would at once determine upon voluntary liquidation. (Hear, hear.) As the operations of the bank had been spread over such an enormous area—Europe, Asia, Africa, and Australia—it would require the most delicate handling by some man who had prior knowledge of the work. In his opinion, there was one person who had had special experience, one who would be likely to get them value for their money, and that was (Mr. Thomas A. Welton, chartered accountant, of Moorgate-street, who carried out the liquidation of the original Oriental Bank, and whose management drew forth the repeated encomiums of so experienced a judge as Mr. Justice Chitty. On the assumption that he was elected, and that the business in the East did not remain in its present deplorable condition, he hoped the depositors would get 15s. to 17s. 6d. in the pound. In expressing that opinion he felt it was most difficult to give a figure on which they could rely. Another mode by which the assets could be worked out much better would be by a scheme for the speedy resumption of payments. In conclusion, he expressed the deep sympathy of the directors with all who had been sufferers by what they hoped would only be a temporary suspension of the bank. (Cheers.) Mr. S. P. Low said it was utterly impossible to estimate the dividend, but Mr. Welton was able to pay nearly in full the creditors in the old liquidation. Mr. Pitman, representing the Scotch depositors, to whom the bank was indebted to the extent of £1,000,000, moved a resolution calling upon the shareholders to voluntarily wind up, and to appoint, if necessary, Mr. Welton, who had had exceptional experience in matters relating to Eastern trade, as provisional liquidator. Mr. Low seconded this, and after some discussion, the motion was agreed to unanimously.

DEATH OF CAPTAIN STAIRS.

TELEGRAMS from Zanzibar and Mozambique were received in London on June 14, announcing that the Katanga expedition had arrived at the mouth of the Zambesi, and that Capt. Stairs, who was in command, died at Chinde on his way down the river. Capt. W. G. Stairs was born at Halifax, Nova Scotia, in 1862. Fifteen years ago he studied at Kingston, the Sandhurst of Canada, ultimately graduating there with honours. He then went to New Zealand as Government railway engineer, and eventually came to England to take up a commission in the Royal Engineers. He accompanied Mr. H. M. Stanley in his expedition to rescue Emin Pasha, and was one of the party which accomplished the march from the Aruwimi River through the primeval forest to the shores of the Albert Nyanza. In August, 1887, when the column was a little distance below Utiri, they were surprised by the natives, and Lieut. Stairs was wounded in the left breast, an inch and a quarter below the heart, by a poisoned arrow, the head of which penetrated an inch and a-half deep. Althogh ill for some time, Lieut. Stairs, who was assiduously nursed by Surg. Parke, made a good recovery. Lieut. Stairs was entrusted with many delicate negotiations during the course of the expedition, and when Mr. Stanley went back to look for his rear-guard, Lieut. Stairs was left at Fort Bodo with Surgeon Parke, Capt. Nelson, and a force of about fifty Zanzibaris. This fort he held for over six months, until relieved by the return of Mr. Stanley. Afterwards Lieut. Stairs was sent forward to make preparations for the start of the expedition for Zanzibar. Mr. Stanley speaks in the highest terms of his qualifications as a commander and under orders, of his wonderful resource, his wisdom and skill in dealing with the natives and other matters. On his return, many presentations and honours of various kinds were showered upon him—among other things he was appointed adjutant of the Royal Engineers at Aldershot. He was gazetted a Captain in the Welsh Regiment in March, 1891, and was afterwards granted leave of absence in order to take charge of the expedition, which he brought successfully through a country in a part never before traversed by white men. It is little more than year since Captain Stairs sailed from the Albert Dock on the expedition which has had so melancholy a termination.

The death of the Belgian Captain Bodson, who accompanied the Katanga Expedition under Captain Stairs, is announced from Brussels.

THE LONDON *GAZETTE*.

WAR OFFICE, JUNE 14.

7TH Dragoon Guards—Maj.-Gen. and Hon. Lieut.-Gen. A. Nugent to be Col., vice Maj.-Gen. and Hon. Lieut.-Gen. E. B. Cureton, transferred to 12th Lancers.

12th Lancers—Maj.-Gen. and Hon. Lieut.-Gen. E. B. Cureton to be Col., vice Lieut.-Gen. and Hon. Gen. T. H. Pearson, C. B., deceased.

6th Dragoon Guards—Sec. Lieut. O. L. Francis to be Lieut., vice C. O. Peter-Hoblyn, resigned.

12th Lancers—Supernumerary Capt. J. H. Ensor to be Capt., vice R. G. Broadwood, seconded.

14th Hussars—Lieut. E. J. Tickell to be Capt., vice S. Robertson, resigned; Supernumerary Lieut. J. D. Hamilton to be Lieut., vice E. J. Tickell.

The Buffs (East Kent Regt.)—Capt. F. Smith to be Major, vice G. E. Harly, promoted; Sec. Lieut. C.C. Cobbe to be Lieut., vice E. C. M. Parry, seconded.

The Prince of Wales's Own (West Yorkshire Regt.)—The undermentioned Sec. Lieuts. to be Lieuts:—W. C. W. Harrison, Probationer Indian Staff Corps, vice A. G. Cayley, deceased; E. P. C. Purchas, to complete establishment.

The South Wales Borderers—Lieut.-Col. and Col. F. Glennie, on completion of four years' service in command of a battalion, is placed on half-pay.

The Gloucestershire Regiment—Sec. Lieut. R. M. S. Gardner to be Lieutenant, vice E. A. G. Clark, resigned.

Staff—Col. F. G. S. Curtis, C.M.G., from half-pay, to be Assistant Adjt. Gen., vice Col. C.W. Duncombe, who vacates that appointment on promotion; Maj. C. F. de la P. Beresford, the Duke of Edinburgh's (Wiltshire Regiment), to be a Deputy Assistant Adjt. Gen. vice Maj. and Brevet Lieut. Col. A. G. Creagh, Royal Artillery, whose period of service in that appointment is about to expire. Capt. F. Wing, Royal Artillery, to be Aide-de-Camp to Lieut. Gen. Sir H. E. Wood, V.C., G. C. B., G. C. M.G. (commanding the troops at Aldershot).

Lieut.-Gen. E. N. Newdegate, C.B., Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Bermuda, is placed on retired pay.

The undermentioned Qmrs. and Hon. Lieuts. are granted the honorary rank of Capt.:—A. Keeble, the East Surrey Regt.; A. Wilkin, the Prince of Wales's Leinster Regt. (Royal Canadians); H. C. Hart, the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry.

The undermentioned officers are transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List:—Maj-Gen. M. G. Clerk, Bengal Infantry; Col. A. W. Macnaghten, Bombay Cavalry.

Col. F. A. Buckley, Bengal Infantry, to be Major-Gen. on the Unemployed Supernumerary List.

Col. F. D. Plowden, Madras Infantry, to be Major-Gen.

THE WAR OFFICE AND PURCHASE OFFICERS.

IN a long letter addressed to Sir Charles Fraser, the Secretary of State for War, deals with the alleged grievances of purchase officers. He classifies the complaints under nine heads, and deals with them individually. The most numerous class of complainers are those officers who have sunk their purchase-money and receive only the same pay and pensions as those who entered the service later under the non-purchase system. To them Mr. Stanhope replies that Parliament, with all the facts before it, ratified the new system as well as the method of carrying it out, and it would "now be quite impossible to recognize any claim based on this complaint without upsetting all that has taken place in the settlement of officers' claims since 1870." The rights of every officer to the full purchase value of his commission were recognized at the time, and he could have obtained both regulation and over regulation money if he had wished to sell out. On the other hand, those who chose to remain in the service could obtain all future steps and the advantages attaching to them without purchase. To these rights new scales of pension were subsequently added which every officer had the option of taking. Every officer who decided to abandon his purchase-money and take a pension has in Mr. Stanhope's opinion "received more than the equivalent of what he had paid."

The next most numerous class of cases is that of those who complain of compulsory retirement and the inadequacy of compensation. In answer to their complaints Mr. Stanhope cites a document showing how the scale of compensation for disturbance of present emoluments and prospective advancement was calculated. By careful calculation the amounts that each might have become entitled to in four distinct contingencies were arrived at, and the total of four sums thus placed to his credit was then converted into a life annuity. If this proved to be greater in value than the retired pay of £420 a year the excess was awarded to the officer as compensation in addition to his retired pay; but if the sum worked out to an annuity which would be less than the retired pay the officer got £420 a year but no more. Mr. Stanhope goes on to say:—

These officers are also impressed with the idea that under the purchase system if it had been maintained, they would have reached the rank of major-general at a comparatively early date, whereas the contrary would have been the case. In very few cases would they have reached that rank at all; but a share of the general chance has been given to each in the compensation granted. When compulsory retirement was inrroduced, it was not applied to any officer in the regimental rank he held at the time of the change, and he only became removable after promotion. Many officers compulsorily retire apparently on the eve of promotion, fail to understand that compensation is not given to them for the loss of such imminent promotion, but for the loss of the comparatively distant promotion attainable under the purchase system. They fail to observe that the narrowly lost promotion would never have been within their reach at all; but for that very compulsory retirement of their seniors of which they complain when applied to themselves.

A further complaint is advanced by purchase lieutenant-colonels who find themselves unable to take the allowance above mentioned and retire at once as their non-purchase brethren can do. In this case Mr. Stanhope contents himself with pointing out that all the officers who complain have received the purchase-money paid by them in excess of regulation, and that the only remedy for their case would be to go back on Lord Penzance's decision.

Complaints as to selection are made by officers who have not been selected; and with reterence to these Mr. Stanhope says:—"The officers who are now being promoted, or who have been promoted by seniority, have received that promotion, even though passed over by some selected officers, from eight to ten years before they would have become generals under purchase. Those who have not received their promotion, owing to compulsory retirement, have received full compensation for their loss." Loss of honorary rank on retiremt, though considered a grievance, is not, Mr. Stanhope points out, a purchase grievance at all.

With reference to the question of over regulation payments, it is admitted that some hardship is suffered by officers who undoubtedly made those payments, but the War Office declares that it has now no power to vary the judgment of the Purchase Commissioners under statute. Other complaints come from officers who, after voluntary retirement, find that if they had remained in the service a little longer they might have secured some additional advantages which were conferred by a later warrant. Those advantages were made retrospective in the case of officers whose retirement was compulsory, but Mr. Stanhope cannot see any reason why similar benefits should be conferred on those who went out of the service of their own accord, and who accepted what was then offered to them.

"TRUTH" ON MATTERS INDIAN.

A LETTER received by the last Indian mail complains of the extravagant prices charged at the canteen on board H.M.S. Serapis. Many articles, it is said, are sold at a profit of cent. per cent.—apparently for the advantage of the officer in charge. This confirms what I said a week or two back as to the profits made out of victualling on board the troopships, and I trust that the matter will speedily receive attention.

In order to show the public the extraordinary number of petty annoyances by which Tommy Atkins's life is made a burden to him, I give the following precis of a representation just addressed to me from a regiment recently arrived in India. Some of the grievances are old friends, others are new and special; but all of them seem to be legitimate matters of complaint, and there is not the slightest reason why the cause of complaint, should exist in a single case:—

1. On arrival at Meerut troops put under canvas with bare ground to sleep upon. Two men died of dysentery, after which straw was served out.
2. Khaki suits supplied to men at Rs. 5 of same quality as sold in bazaar at Rs. 3. At the end of three months worn out and useless. [N. B. Part of Tommy's "free kit."]
3. On marching up-country, kit bags packed and handed over (by order) to Quartermaster at night. Owing to them being insufficiently guarded, the bags were rifled by natives. Men eventually compelled to replace all articles lost, a board of officers having found that the loss was due to their own neglect.
4. On the voyage out kits rifled in the same way by Arabs, who had the run of the troop-deck (where the kits are exposed in racks), while coaling at Port Said. Commanding Officer, in consequence, orders a number of regimental entries against men for losing their things.
5. A draft sent out from England ordered, before starting to return kersey frocks into store. For the article served out to replace this on arrival in India 5s. 8d. is charged. [The "free kit" again.]
6. Various complaints as to articles of clothing not issued in accordance with the regulation allowance.

There is another grievance in connection with Indian pay which ought to be put right at the same time as those in connection with the depreciation of the rupee. Officers serving abroad, India excepted, are allowed to remit home the whole of their pay in each month without any deductions, and at certain stations they can remit half their allowances in addition to the whole of their pay. What reason is there why the same privilege should not be accorded to officers in India?—*Truth.*

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

India Office, June 17.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Sir A Mackenzie, K C S I, B C S
Mr D Ibbotson, B C S
Mr P J White, B C S
Mr E V Westmacott, B C S
Mr A W Orr, B
Mr G S Hooper, B
Mr A Leventhorpe, B
Mr W H Jobbins, B
Mr F F Collingwood, B
Mr J H A Tremenheere, M C S
Mr T P Peake, M
Mr G M Macpherson, Bo C S
Mr H W Keys, Bo
Mr C Macnaughten, Bo
Mr G H Cooke
Mr F M Barwick, Ind Ma
Col T Cadell, V C, I S C
Col G L C Merewether, R E
Col C R Pennington, C B, I S C
Col H S Jarrett, I C S
Lt Col G F O Boughey, R E
Lt-Col C H Stoddart, 16th B Inf
Lt-Col W Hailes, I S C
Lt-Col W Sedgwick, R E
Maj C E Yate, C S I, C M G, I S C
Capt W C Pollard, I S C
Capt F W Dawson, I S C
Capt G F Chenevix-Trench, I S C
Lt J R London, I S C
Lt F A Jacques, I C S
Brig-Surg Lt-Col E F Drake Brockman
Surg-Lt-Col J Young
Surg-Capt A R W Sedgefield.

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr R Obbard, B C S, 21 days
Mr L C Reade, B, 6 mos
Mr F Ancell, B, 3 mos
Mr F A Down, B, 6 mos
Mr J F Wetherill, M C S, 2 mos
Mr C M Mullaly, M C S, 3 mos
Col V Rivaz, I S C, 12 mos
Lt-Col C M Browne, Bo Inf, 3 mos
Maj B H Pollard, I S C, 6 mos
Lt H G Brown, I S C, till 3-2-93
Lt-F A F R Oldfield, I S C, 6 mos
Surg-Capt C H Bedford, B, 6 mos
Surg-Capt D T Lane, B, 4 mos

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr E V Westmacott, B C S
Mr W T Hall, B C S
Mr W N Porter, B C S
Mr D M Scoble, B
Mr H W J Bagnell, Bo C S
Capt H W Lowry, I S C
Lt J L Hodding, I S C
Lt Mol. J Gordon, I S C

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Italian steamer Bisagno, 1,490 tons, Captain Baccareni, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hongkong with a general cargo, and two deck passengers.

THE steam-ship City of Perth, 2,603 tons, Captain A Kinloch, arrived in Harbour yesterday from Kurrachee, 1st July, with a general cargo, and Mr Rustomjee and Miss Cobb as cabin passengers.

THE Hall Line s s Rufford Hall, 2,486 tons, Captain S Fowler, arrived in harbour on the 1st instant, from Liverpool, with a general cargo and three deck passengers. The vessel is consigued to Messrs. Edward, Bates and Co.

THE B I S N Co's s s Assyria, 970 tons, Captain W H Rothwell, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr Jethamul Mootoomal, Lieutenant Alexander, Miss Barms, Mr Ramdas, Mr Husean Abdoola, Mr Mahomed Alli, Miss Quingley, Mr Moola Peerbhoy and wife, Mrs Peerbhoy Ebram and 2 children.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—JULY 2.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Venetia	1609	Creery	A	P & O Co
,, Braunfels	1923	Tegge	B	Glade & Co
,, Kilwa	983	Forbes	D	M Mackenzie & Co
,, Afrikander	1793	Nubback	E	F Muir & Co
,, La Seyne	1157	Blanc	F	A Simeon & Co
,, Ibo	1533	DaCosta	G	Visram Ebrahim
H M I M S Magdala			H J	Government
S.S Altonower	161	Murray	K	W & A Graham & Co
,, Brahmani		Nacoda	L	Sheperd & Co
,, Brindisi	2129	Street	M	P & O S N Co
,, Darlington	162	Gibb	N	F Muir & Co.
,, Caradale	2899	Dickman	O	W & A Graham & Co
,, Treglisson	1450	Blackie	P	Ralli Brothers
,, Safari	1432	Asthausen	Q	F Heyer

The Time-ball drops at Prince's Dock at noon, or Greenwich mean time, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time-ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean time, or 8h. 8m. 44·3s a.m. of Greenwich mean time.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
S.S. Carthage	2453	De Horne	1	P & O S N Co
,, Armenia	2218	Read	2	W & A Graham & Co
,, Chupra	1432	Brown	3	M Mackenzie & Co
,, Kt. Companion	2542	Durant	6	K Nixon & Co
,, Rufford Hall	2486	Fowler	8	E Bates & Co
,, Wistow Hall	2257	Barclay	10	E Bates & Co
,, Aston Hall	2254	McFee	12	E Bates & Co
,, Emir	2620	Robson	13	K. Nixon & Co.

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
2	Siam (s)	Weighell	Aden, June 27.
3	City of Perth (s)	Kinloch	Karachi, July 1.
	Vadala (s)	Johnstone	Calcutta, June 8.
	Bisagno (s)	Baccareni	Hongkong.

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
2	Paul Revere (ship)	Mullin	Calcutta.
3	Assyria (s)	Rothwell	Persian Gulf.

The following vessels entered for loading on Saturday last:—
Steamer Karagola, for Karachi.
,, Iran, for Marseilles and Liverpool.
,, La Seyne, for Aden via Karachi.
,, Rufford Hall, for Liverpool via Karachi.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

June.
28 Pundua s — Creft — Singapore, June 14.
Fultala s — Phillips — Bombay, June 18.

DEPARTURE.

June 29.—Steamer Pongola.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

June.
29 Sirdhana s — Rangoon.
30 Sirsa s — Singapore.

DEPARTURES.

29 Kerbela s — Rangoon.
Palitana s — Negapatam.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JULY 2.

FROM GLASGOW.

City of Perth s—10 cases writing paper, A M Hussonally.
Aston Hall s—25 cases writing slates, M G Hoosen.
Armenia s—125 cases medicine, H Mooljee and Co; 20 packages printing ink and 25 bales paper, S A S Dawood.

FROM LONDON.

Shannon s—19 cases stationery, N Cumroodin.
Altonower s—96 cases oilmenstores, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee; 125 cases candles, S A S Dawood.
Carthage s—4 cases books, &c., B Furtado and Brother; 13 cases anniline dye, C Ramjee; 100 barrels alizarine, A Bhaijee; 3 cases note-paper, A Esmaljee; 300 casks dye, C Ramjee; 300 kegs dye, Kerr Tarruck and Co; 23 cases bacon and cheese, &c, Dhajeebhoy Dadabhoy.
Carradale s—30 drums turpentine, A Abdoolhoosen; 41 cases glassware, E Nanjee; 45 cases glassware, C Nanjee; 25 bottles quick silver, G Allibhoy; 100 kegs paint, D G Hoosin; 50 drums turpentine, M Esmaljee.

FROM ANTWERP.

Altonower s—81 cases glassware, K Somjee and Co; 178 cases glassware, A Rahimbhoy; 125 cases oilmenstores, &c, S Heptoola; 261 boxes window glass, The Bombay and Co.
Carradole s—6 cases plateglass, S Essajee; 101 cases candles, N Parvo; 107 cases windowglass, A M Ebramjee; 206 cases windowglass, T Ebramjee; 66 cases playing cards, Volkart Brothers.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 2.

Iran s—250 bales wool, Goculdas Toolseedas.
Armenia s—6,000 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co; 1,000 cwts myrabollams, Thos H. Moore and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Carthage s—60 cwts gum, M. Jaffer; 30 cwts gum and 68 cwts ramputree, C. Chuterbhooj.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Armenia s—12,093 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Brothers; 11,245½ cwts castorseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 70 cwts gum, 40 cwts dry rose flowers and 50 cwts½ bennelseed, Abdool Ally Mamed and Co.
Kt Companion s—1,000 cwts poppyseed, Ralli Bros; 8,340 cwts castorseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR PORT SAID.

Treglisson s—64,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Nowshera s—195 bales cotton, R Luchmondas.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 2.

Knox, Lt, Bo, Mewar Bhil Corps, on leave, from Khairwara.
Bennet, Lt, Ms, 1st Cheshire Regt, on leave, from Belgaum.
Alexander, Lt, 4th Bo Cavly, to join, from Satara.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 1.

Heyman, Capt, Bo, Marine Battn, on leave, to England.

JULY 2.

Cumberlege, Lt, 8th Bo Inty, to rejoin, to Ahmednagar.
Elliott, Surgn-Lt, Ms, I M S, on appointment, to Secunderabad.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.
Bombay, 1st July, 1892.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32deg. Fah	29·814
Temperature of the Air	83·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer	80·3
Dew Point	79·3
Relative humidity of Air	0·870
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	8·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day	87·8
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	79·6
General Directions of Wind*	SW, SSW, SW, WSW, W.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	189
Fall of Rain	0·66
Total fall during month	0·66
,, year	11·07
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a. m. of 2nd July	0·00

* From midnight to midnight.

THE men of the new Indian Regiment at Hongkong, says the local *Daily Press*, do not appear to be appreciated by the Chinese fraternity on the Knowloon side of the water. Perhaps there is blame to be attached to both, and no doubt the natives have one or two bones to pick with the raw recruits, who have displayed such little consideration for certain unlucky coolies who have crossed their path. Some retaliation was visited on two of the Indians the other day at Yaumati, and, indeed, they were so seriously injured in the fracas which took place that they were unable to appear at the magistracy and give their version of the affair.

ON July 1, the Madras Railway Executive underwent important changes. Mr. L. S. Moss assumes charge of his duties as Agent and Manager of the Company, and Mr. H. R. P. Carter and Mr. H. C. West, who had been acting as Agent and Manager and Chief Engineer respectively, reverted to their substantive appointments as Chief Engineer and Deputy Chief Engineer. Mr. F. W. Read holds the position of Acting Traffic Manager, and Mr. L. Gavaghan, that of Acting Deputy Traffic Manager, pending the orders of the Board. Mr. J. Pilkington, Deputy Locomotive Superintendent, acts as Locomotive Superintendent, and Mr. Lefebour and Mr. Stanley act as Deputy and First Assistant Locomotive Superintendents respectively, consequent on the departure of Mr. C. E. Phipps on furlough.